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Solon Justus Buck—Scholar-Administrator

By THEODORE C. BLEGEN *

University of Minnesota

FOR ME, as a former student and colleague of Dr. Buck and a friend through more than four decades, it is a very special privilege to take part in this program in his honor. I find it difficult, however, as my memory runs across the years, to compress my thoughts and impressions into a talk of only a few minutes. My mood is like that of a woman who, speaking across the garden fence to her neighbor, said, "Never give me the gist of the matter—just give me the details." But I am mindful that Dr. Buck himself tutored me in the art of condensation, and here I recall a six-word speech that he gave many years ago in Minnesota. We had a long program dealing with different periods in the growth of the Minnesota Historical Society. One speaker discoursed lengthily on "The Past," another expatiated on "The Present," and then Dr. Buck was called on to speak on "The Future"—a subject holding infinite possibilities. He rose and said crisply, "Ladies and gentlemen: The future will speak for itself," and sat down. Today perhaps the oil portrait will speak for itself, but the occasion seems appropriate also for a little portraiture in words.

A half-dozen years ago the University of Minnesota conferred on Dr. Buck the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and it fell to my lot to present the doctoral citation, before the president of the university officially conferred the degree. As a setting for what I have to say today, I should like to quote that citation or summary of a career of service and contributions:

Native of our sister state, Wisconsin; distinguished graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University; for seventeen years member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, interpreter of western history, and guide to advanced students; for an equal period modern rebuilder of our sister institution, the Minnesota Historical Society, and inspirer of public interest in our state and local history; author and editor of notable books de-

* One of two addresses made at the unveiling of a portrait of Solon Justus Buck in the National Archives conference room, Apr. 8, 1960. The writer is dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota and is a distinguished historian and author. The second of the two addresses at the unveiling follows this article, and Dr. Buck's own brief remarks are printed in our news notes.

picting the role of Minnesota and the West in national history; organizer of historical work in Pennsylvania and other states; one-time Archivist of the United States, Chief of Manuscripts and Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress; great scholar, far-seeing historical administrator, hunter and interpreter of records of the past . . .

If this may fairly be considered the gist of the matter, let me suggest a few details that can help us to interpret it. Dr. Buck's basic role in our cultural history is that of a remarkable scholar-administrator, and it is a twin and interrelated role. His national career tended to move him more and more into high administrative responsibility, but underlying the inevitable administrative drive has been the scholar's constant quest for quality, exactitude, and productivity. With all the emphasis on his administrative achievements, we should not forget the scholarly foundation built by *The Granger Movement*,[1] which stands as a classic nearly a half century after its publication and has opened the way to scores of books and articles; his bibliographical work on *Travel and Description, 1765-1865*;[2] his *Illinois in 1818*;[3] his interpretation of *The Agrarian Crusade*;[4] his charming *Stories of Early Minnesota*,[5] done jointly with a certain Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck; and his *Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*,[6] also in joint authorship with Mrs. Buck. These and other books and a prodigious output of scholarly articles would represent for ordinary mortals a full career, and they mark a secure and high place for Solon Justus Buck in American historiography.

But the imagination, drive, and constructive planning and work of the man whose portrait we unveil today could not rest content with a shelf of books and articles, however impressive. And so we honor a series of interrelated careers. One is teaching, and here I speak with firsthand knowledge, for I had the experience of being a student in his seminars and writing a doctoral thesis under his very critical guidance. His instruction turned me away from the Stuart period of English history into American western and American social history; and, alongside such great teachers as Guy Stanton Ford and Wallace Notestein, he gave me a sense of excitement about diaries, letters, and other original records, plus a rigorous training in method and in writing. I speak of these matters because I want to underline Dr. Buck's generous interest in the

[1] (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1913).
[2] (Springfield, Ill., 1914).
[3] (Springfield, Ill., 1917).
[4] (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920).
[5] (New York, 1925).
[6] (Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1939).

education and encouragement of succeeding generations of scholars both through his own writings and through his formal instruction. I am only one of many who are grateful to him as to a master teacher.

The administrative story is a long one that reaches from Illinois to Minnesota to Pennsylvania and then to the Nation, and I shall touch upon only one segment of it—Minnesota. Here, too, I can speak from firsthand knowledge because I was associated with him all through the 17 years of his Minnesota Historical Society career and his teaching career at the university, first as a student and then as a colleague until he chose to leave the land of sky-blue waters for the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburgh.

In American history we have too fond a liking for *firsts*, for initial settlements, foundings, and institutional beginnings; and we sometimes fail to realize that refoundings and turns of direction can be more significant historically than absolute firsts. This generalization is nicely illustrated in the Minnesota Historical Society, which was actually founded in 1849 but was rebuilt from 1913 and 1914 on, when the team of Dean Ford and Dr. Buck appeared on the Minnesota scene. A placid antiquarian society, housed in the basement of the State Capitol, was transformed from a skull-capped institution with a genteel genealogical fragrance into a modern, scientific historical society that took rank among the very best in the nation. Dr. Buck, enticed to Minnesota by Dean Ford, who is justly known as a "fisher of men," accepted the superintendency of the society, ignored the cries of anguish from the skull-caps, and proceeded to reorganize and revolutionize the institution. He launched its quarterly magazine, now in its 37th volume; engineered the transfer of the society into a new, glistening, modern building; re-formed the staff; brought about increased financial support; scouted the State for vast and important additions to the manuscript collection and extended the search for materials to other parts of the country, to Canada, and to Europe; expanded the library; modernized the museum; started a movement for adequate handling of the State's archives; initiated summer tours that were described as peripatetic seminars in history; marked historic sites; encouraged the establishment of county historical societies—a movement that grew in succeeding years until every one of the State's 87 counties had a society of its own; stirred wide popular interest in history; promoted research; edited Dr. Folwell's four-volume *History of Minnesota*;[7] and generally, in

[7] William Watts Folwell, *A History of Minnesota* (4 vols.; St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1921-30).

the society's administration, set standards that were observed and studied throughout the nation. He himself emerged as a national leader in the area of preserving historical materials and advancing historical work—all this alongside his writing, teaching, and participation in regional and national historical conferences and organization. My own training in administration, like my training in research, came in close association with Dr. Buck, for in the midst of all this excitement he chose me, perhaps for Scandinavian flavoring in a blue-eyed State, to join him as assistant superintendent in his administrative and editorial adventures. He was a tough-minded chief, highly critical, often exasperating in his passionate concern with details, but always alert to improvements in methods and procedures, never content to rest on his laurels, and, I must add, always appreciative of ideas and responsibility in his staff associates.

As I now review this story, I realize that he was schooling himself through those years, preparing for the later career that came in other regions and in national fields of service. I can barely mention his influence in the formative years of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, his directorship of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey and editorship of the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, and his 20 years of service as treasurer of the American Historical Association.

The kind of scholarly, administrative, and organizing energy and achievement I have described does not come to an abrupt end when its dynamic human center moves away. Good institutions are ongoing; ideas and movements continue to grow, changing with time and need, but pushing forward as the years go on; and so, like the books on the Buck shelves, the work I have sketched merges into the living present and will carry forward into a long future. The unveiling of this portrait today is symbolic of another kind of portrait built into American institutions and ideas and ongoing education and culture that contribute to the enrichment of human life and understanding.

And now let me only add that if my words often have been couched in the past tense, I have come here with a lively sense of the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Buck, whose friendship means very much to me and whose work and influence are present and ongoing. I cannot close without voicing my admiration for a man of great integrity who merits the accolade of "scholar and gentleman" and for a lady of rare ability and grace, whose portrait, I suspect, will one day be unveiled in a like ceremony.

Solon Justus Buck—Archivist

By ERNST POSNER *

American University

ON DECEMBER 9, 1944, before the Literary Society of Washington, Solon J. Buck read a paper entitled "Let's Look at the Record." [1] To look at *his* record, on the day on which his picture is being unveiled in this conference room, is an honor deeply appreciated by one who for many years had the privilege of respectfully observing the manifestations and the impressive results of his leadership in the archival field.

Not long after Dr. Buck had been appointed to the distinguished office of Archivist of the United States a great number of his friends and collaborators, at the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Evans, gathered at the Mayflower Hotel to celebrate the event and to wish him Godspeed. Many of us still remember the warm glow that excellent sherry and a happy anticipation of Dr. Buck's future achievements gave to the occasion. The day was December 7, 1941, and when the party broke up and the guests returned to their homes the news of Pearl Harbor was coming in over the radio. It seemed a somber enough prelude to Dr. Buck's term of office, and indeed it ushered in a period that would challenge the administrative and professional leadership of the man who was to be at the helm of the National Archives during the difficult war and postwar years. Still in its formative stage, the young institution's problems were to be of towering magnitude, comparable possibly to those of the early years of the National Archives of France, which had to grope its way during the days of the Revolution and the interminable wars of the Napoleonic Empire. How fortunate it was that the second Archivist of the United States had brought to Washington so rich an experience in the administration of historical source material—how felicitous that his voice had carried great weight in the conference of American archivists since its inception—and how appropriate that his portrait should now take

* The second of two addresses made at the unveiling of a portrait of Solon Justus Buck in the National Archives conference room, Apr. 8, 1960. The author, Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and the Society's past president, recently resigned as dean of the Graduate School of the American University and has returned to the duties of professor of history and archival administration at that institution.

[1] Published in *American Archivist*, 8:109-114 (Apr. 1945).

its place with those of the founding fathers who have preceded him in this growing Hall of Archival Fame!

When, in 1935, R. D. W. Connor, the first Archivist of the United States, began to select his principal aides, Solon J. Buck was his logical choice for the position of Director of Publications. From the vantage point of his office, Dr. Buck was in a position to observe both the growth and the growing pains of the infant National Archives, to gage its accomplishments, and to assess its working arrangements with a view to the services it should render to the Government and to research. To acquaint the scholars of the Nation with the increasing store of source materials in the National Archives, as early as 1937 he provided for inclusion in the Archivist's *Third Annual Report* a 58-page guide to the holdings, forerunner of the more elaborate *Guide to the Materials in the National Archives*, which, only five years after the Archives' establishment, described in more than 300 pages the records received before December 31, 1939. Old-line archivists could but marvel at the effectiveness thus displayed in forging a descriptive tool that most of the archives of Europe had been slow or remiss in furnishing the scholar.

Broadly interpreting his duties as a liaison officer with the world of archives and documents, Dr. Buck sought at an early time to obtain for the National Archives recognition of its place among the archives of the nation and those of foreign countries and to establish its contacts with other organizations in the field. He played a leading role in establishing the Society of American Archivists, officiated at the birth of the American Documentation Institute, and, in the summer of 1938, served as one of the delegates of the United States to the Eighth International Congress of Historical Sciences at Zurich and chairman of the American delegation to the Fourteenth International Conference on Documentation at Oxford. He took advantage of this opportunity to visit archival agencies in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and England, and thus broadened his knowledge of the evolution and status of archival work in other countries of the world.

While abroad, he also familiarized himself with the facilities for the training of archivists that had been developed in some European countries; for the problems of selecting and properly preparing the members of the growing corps of American archivists were of considerable concern to him. By serving as a visiting professor of archives administration at Columbia University during the academic year 1938-39, he himself introduced the subject of archives into the curriculum of American institutions of

higher learning. Wisely, however, he decided that such a curriculum should be made available at the seat of our national archival agency, and so in the following year he taught the first class in the history and administration of archives at the American University, including me as a partner in the enterprise.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of his career as Director of Publications was initiated when on March 11, 1940, the Archivist was inspired to appoint Dr. Buck chairman of a committee to study finding mediums. Proceeding from the conviction that the technicalities of archival description (the committee's immediate concern) could not be isolated from other aspects of archival work, the committee probed into the basic problems of the organization and control of archival holdings. There emerged from its deliberations the concept of the record group, the pragmatic adaptation of the vague concept of *respect des fonds* to the distinctive nature of the records of twentieth-century government with its mammoth agencies, its hectic growth, its ever changing structure. As a result of the deliberations of the committee, the Archivist issued, on February 28, 1941, his "Directions for the Preparation of Finding Mediums," [2] containing the concept of the record group, born of the traditions of archival economy but adjusted to the problems of the present—a concept that has proved to be a most effective means of controlling and making accessible the information in the bulky records of modern administration.

No doubt it was in recognition of these outstanding contributions of Dr. Buck that the Archivist, on March 3, 1941, broadened his responsibilities and changed his title to that of Director of Research and Publications. His office had truly developed into a center of research in which the basic principles of archival administration were being explored with due attention to comparable experience abroad and its possible application to the American scene. And when, some six months later, the first Archivist resigned to accept a recently endowed chair of American history and jurisprudence at the University of North Carolina, it was but fitting that Dr. Buck should have been made the second Archivist of the United States.

Characteristically, when the duties of the highest office were conferred upon him, the new Archivist rose to meet the challenge with a deepening sense of responsibility. Still struggling with the problems arising from the confused and frequently amorphous character of the records from which the National Archives must select and assimilate those of enduring value, he was convinced that the

[2] Published as appendix 3 of the *Seventh Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States*, 1940-41, p. 65-68.

remedy lay in action taken within the agencies of origin, at the time when the documents are filed, when they are first consciously considered as record material. He knew that the judicious appraisal and selection of records of enduring value depended on their having been initially arranged and administered with that end in view. He knew that the problem of records, from the day they come into existence in the agency of origin until they are finally either disposed of or deposited in the archival agency, should constitute the subject matter of an integrated program—records administration. With a Government operating under the stress of international tensions and war, with new war agencies being established and additional masses of record material coming into existence at a vastly accelerated rate, the Archivist obtained a supplemental appropriation from Congress and set up formally as a new activity his own records administration program designed to "persuade and assist the operating agencies . . . to give adequate attention to the problems of records management." [3]

The agencies, especially the war agencies, were only too happy to cooperate. Many of the members of the National Archives staff went out into the war agencies to assist in the establishment and operation of records administration programs, and thus the ideas, concepts, and techniques of records management found their way into the bloodstream of the Federal Government. Dr. Buck's initiative and guidance and the pioneer work of his emissaries laid the foundations for what was later to become the legal responsibility of an expanded and reorganized National Archives and Records Service. Of the forward-looking and sensational nature of this development there can be no doubt. What in their fondest dreams European archivists had never hoped to achieve, within 15 years after its establishment the National Archives was able to do.

Another innovation almost as dramatic as that of the records administration program was the initiation and expansion of microfilm publication as a service to both Government and scholarship. True, most European archival agencies had recognized the scholar's right to ask for and obtain microcopies of whole runs of records, and many had in fact assisted a Library of Congress mission in producing them. But a program under which copies of important bodies of records would be readily available for the modest cost of positive prints was a totally new departure in the field of reference service and was bound to eradicate completely the famous proprietary attitude of the archivist toward his records. If, in Dr. Buck's own words, archives are "the official record of human exper-

[3] *Eighth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States*, 1941-42, p. 4.

ience in organized living," multiplication of copies by means of a cheap publication program was the most effective way to enhance "their effective utilization in the maintenance of peace and the advancement of civilization." [4]

Precious little time and money, however, were available during the war years for the furnishing of service to scholarship. In that period the National Archives assisted other agencies in their war efforts by providing information upon receiving individual requests and by anticipating and constructively meeting such requests through its series of *Reference Information Circular*s that described material pertaining to critical problems and stategic areas.

Soon, however, Dr. Buck and the National Archives were to be called upon to extend their services beyond the confines of the United States and to enter the field of archival concern on an international plane. Early in July 1943 representatives of the Committee on the Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas met with Waldo G. Leland and Dr. Buck, in the latter's office, and asked for the Archivist's cooperation in a program designed to assist in the protection of cultural monuments, including archives, in war areas. Dr. Buck, intensely interested in contributing to so important a task and dedicated to the common cause of the profession, made the facilities of the National Archives available to prepare the desired data for the committee and to issue the material in the form of lists of archival repositories in enemy and enemy-occupied territories. Although the contribution these lists made to the actual protection of archives cannot be measured, it is certain that Dr. Buck's initiative helped to establish the National Archives as the country's expert and official voice in archival matters pertaining to the war. Later on, archives officers of the U. S. Army, selected and recommended by the National Archives, rendered effective service not only in securing and making available the records of German agencies but also in helping to rehabilitate damaged archival depositories abroad and in returning displaced and confiscated archives to their rightful owners. Such efforts convinced European archivists that the National Archives and their colleagues in the United States were willing and ready to extend them a helping hand.

But this was only the beginning of the National Archives' career in the field of international archival leadership, which, in the postwar period, was to reveal most clearly the imprint of Dr. Buck's personality and guiding hand. In his presidential address on the archivist's "one world," delivered on October 24, 1946, before

[4] "The Archivist's 'One World'," in *American Archivist*, 10:12, 24 (Jan. 1947).

the Society of American Archivists,[5] he made two proposals. The first, calling for the establishment of a United Nations Archives, played its part in getting that unit established, though it failed to develop into the great international archival agency that Dr. Buck envisioned. Farther reaching and more effective was the proposal for a UNESCO archives program aimed at the creation of an international organization of professional archivists. Happily, at the 1946 Paris conference, his suggestion was included in UNESCO's program. Encouraged by its approval, Dr. Buck in his dual capacity of Archivist of the United States and president of the Society of American Archivists could take the initiative in calling upon about 120 prominent archivists in other countries to join with him in determining "the nature of the organization that archivists want to see established . . . and the next steps to be taken." [6] At a meeting held upon UNESCO's call in Paris in June 1948, a committee of experts considered a proposed constitution prepared by the United States and, resolving itself into the first constituent assembly, adopted this constitution with certain changes. In due recognition of the leading role he had played in organizing the International Council on Archives, Dr. Buck was elected one of its two vice presidents. Two years later, at the First International Congress, also held in Paris, Dr. Buck, as spokesman of the American delegation, effectively pleaded for a more democratic organization of the Council that made it "a professional organization of archivists" rather than "a federation of national archives and national archival societies." [7]

When he attended the 1948 Paris meeting, Dr. Buck had already resigned as Archivist in order to accept the position of Chief of the Division of Manuscripts and incumbent of the chair of American history in the Library of Congress. While this position brought him closer to research activities in the field in which he had his roots and while it reduced to more manageable proportions his heavy administrative burdens, it did not diminish his continued interest in archival work. In fact, it enabled him to inject the archival point of view and experience into the handling of private papers and thus to reduce the existing cleavage between the techniques of the archivist and those of the custodian of manuscripts. (This, to the archival generalist, seemed a most important step, inasmuch as—in most of the older European archives—government records

[5] Published in *American Archivist*, 10:9-24 (Jan. 1947).

[6] *American Archivist*, 10:229 (July 1947); the full text of the letter and annexes is on p. 227-231.

[7] Margaret C. Norton, "The First International Congress of Archivists, Paris, France, August 21-26, 1950," in *American Archivist*, 14:15 (Jan. 1951).

and private papers had been treated in accordance with identical principles and techniques.) In that manner, Dr. Buck's term of office in the Library of Congress was an extension of his archival leadership into a closely allied field.

Meditating about the archivist's status and stature in modern society, the British archivist Hubert Hall regretfully arrived at the conclusion that "archivists are feeble folks." Not so the second Archivist of the United States; on the contrary, his was a profile in archival courage. He diagnosed, attacked, and solved some of the pressing problems of the National Archives; and he did so with determination and incisiveness, always with firm convictions and often with a crusading spirit. Surely he did not do so single-handed; for while he had a liking for "do-it-yourself projects," as a wise administrator he knew how to make use of the manifold talents and abilities of a distinguished staff, how to arouse their enthusiasm for the attainment of his purposes, and how to recognize their contributions. And, speaking of his collaborators, who would not want to single out for highest honors his lifelong collaborator Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck, beloved First Lady of our archival microcosm?

As we have looked back upon his record, we cannot fail to pay tribute to the size and significance of Dr. Buck's achievements. When, in 1941, he took over the governance of the National Archives, archivists the world over knew little of the existence of this debutante. Its first reports adorned the shelves of archival libraries but remained largely unread. When he left, it had developed philosophies, practices, and techniques that attracted the interest of our colleagues in foreign lands, and its role as one of the leaders in the field was recognized and gladly accepted. In the world of archives, it had achieved a place of prominence. A large part of the record it has established for itself is the record of Solon J. Buck. We rejoice in seeing it visually perpetuated in this conference room as an expression of the admiration of his friends and coworkers and as an inspiration to future generations of archivists.

A Proper Unit of Treatment

. . . A single document in a body of modern archives is as a rule no more a proper unit of treatment than would be a single leaf, or at least a single chapter, of a book. . . .

—Solon J. Buck, "The Training of American Archivists," in *American Archivist*, 4:84 (April 1941).

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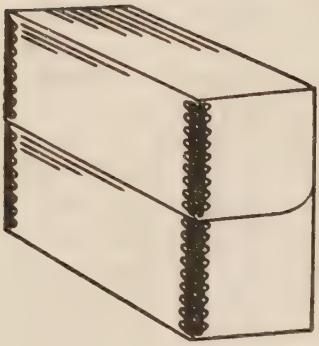

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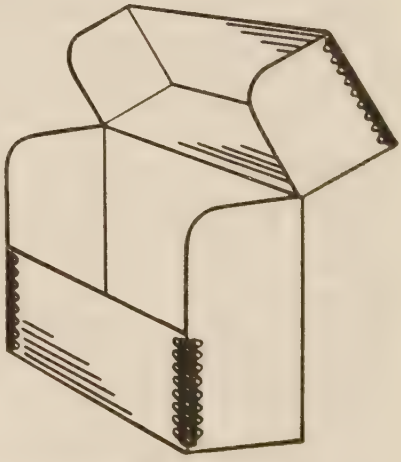

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The State Archivist—3-D Public Servant

By DOLORES C. RENZE *

Division of State Archives and Public Records
Denver, Colorado

THE ARCHIVIST, I firmly believe, is a 3-D personality. He is a scholar, an expert technician skilled in the arts of his profession, and a public administrator. If he is genuinely alert in every situation to the interest and usefulness of the archives in his custody and aware of his opportunity to become a highly significant factor in the realm of scholarship and culture, he will hardly be able, in good faith, to restrict his activities to the one function of the preservation of archives. Any practicing archivist soon discovers that archival production, collection, preservation, and use are interrelated parts of an integral process and cannot and should not be too rigidly compartmentalized. He also soon learns that *he* is best qualified to deal with archival matters and that, in order to make his own work more meaningful and effective, he *must* concern himself with those matters if he would save archives from impairment by administrators, politicians, historians, and others.

I do not believe that the archivist should be, as is too often the case, a passive receiver of archives. He must be aggressive in his collection and preservation of materials. If he is content to receive only those materials that survive administrative neglect or come to him by administrative whim, he will soon discover that the archives are greatly impaired in quantity as well as in physical quality. Lest you think this is a heresy, compounded of current developments, let me recommend to you two excellent articles of far-reaching vision published in the early issues of our professional journal. I refer specifically to Albert Ray Newsome's article in the October 1939 issue of the *American Archivist*, "The Archivist

* Paper read, Aug. 18, 1958, at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Salt Lake City, as part of a panel ("Aesop Revised—The Turtle and the Hare, or How to Make Haste Slowly in Records Management") over which Leon deValinger, Jr., presided. The papers read at that session by Robert H. Darling and LeRoy DePuy were published respectively in *American Archivist*, 22:211-215 (Apr. 1959) and 23:49-55 (Jan. 1960). Mrs. Renze is the Colorado State Archivist and Records Administrator. She is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and has served as the Society's secretary since 1956.

in American Scholarship," and Robert C. Binkley's article, "Strategic Objectives in Archival Policy," in the July 1939 issue. The foresight of these two scholars was uncanny, but the challenge they offered, I am sorry to say, has been most inadequately met by many of our State archival programs. By and large such programs are of fairly recent origin—records management programs even more recent. Programs of effective archives/records administration can be counted almost on one hand, and generally speaking they are less than ten years old.

We all understand most of these matters among ourselves and are able in confidence to put a finger on the deficiencies inherent in many of the administrative structures within which we operate. We would like to speak out concerning these deficiencies, but we are deterred by a sense of loyalty to the particular organizational pattern in which we may be set. We have drifted into a condition in which we operate as a somewhat negative force. It will take a great deal of courage and many heroic measures for us to break away from the time-honored way of letting programs develop casually when we know from the outset that they bode rough going ahead, or for us to face up to elements hostile to innovation, lacking in initiative, and fraught with timidity. For our profession the next few decades will hardly be the time for pleasant capitulation to the customary. I am inclined to think that our differences are greatly overemphasized by some who have not yet had the opportunity to examine the principles upon which the Society of American Archivists was founded. If to a greater or less degree we have been enacting the fable of the hare and the tortoise, today we have a unique opportunity to reappraise our objectives and to determine how we can renew our faith.

Many of our members attend our conferences and annual meetings for the general purpose of having unofficial conversations with workers in fields of mutual interest or to meet people they know or want to know. Others are looking for jobs or for promising young men and women to fill jobs. But so many hours have gone into developing such sessions as this in which we are now engaged that presumably the majority here today have come to contribute and to learn. Many who come to learn, however, will return to do things exactly as before. It is possible that our meetings move too fast to allow one to absorb new ideas and relate them to the everyday work in a particular archival or records administration activity. And, of course, there is always the question of how actively a participant wants to assume the mantle of leadership so as to achieve a dynamic, studied approach to common problems. Shall

we be so fearful of endangering our more or less comfortable career status that we shall be reluctant to mobilize opinion—politically and administratively—to bring about a climate for effective operation?

To all but a few, ideas are lost unless focalized after a meeting such as this. One of the most valuable benefits to be derived from any session is to learn where to get more information. "Who has succeeded in doing what I am trying to accomplish?" "To whom may I write to learn how it was done?" We should not miss any opportunity to learn about people—our professional colleagues as well as those who have only a general interest in our activities—and their knowledge, their expectations, their understanding. Approached openmindedly, a forum such as this should result in better archives administration in its broadest sense, better administrative-political relations, and better junior-senior, headquarters-field, line-staff, and program understanding. What a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the members of our profession with whom we must work now and in the future! Throughout all phases of the development of a good State program the necessity and the challenge are to build and maintain an adequately trained work force to do the job required, to develop latent talent within the work force, and to achieve physical housing and operational budgets sufficient to carry out an effective archives/records administration program. Such training and leadership can be done best by those of our profession who are on the first line of fire.

Too many State programs are entered into by parent agencies anxious for the prestige or stimulation of support that resides inherently in the cultural values of an archival program. Such motivation is basically good and is helpful in getting the work started, but it often reveals no real comprehension of the magnitude of a good program. In the end it usually results in subordinating archives to other interests or in an unwillingness to provide adequate personnel and other resources. The archivist, if he is to produce results, must have top-management support. He must participate actively on the planning level of government; he must be adept in overcoming resistance to new methods in his conception of his own work and that of others; he must be diligent in creating a sense of responsibility; and frequently he must redirect the emphasis of programs. One of the most important jobs of the State archivist is to indoctrinate management in an understanding of, and active interest in, the importance of the orderly acquisition of vital records, and thus to bring about the will to do something about the nonessential accumulation that besets every unit of government and business today.

Running through all the branches of archives administration are common problems of organization, personnel, control, and finance. A new force has strengthened the conception of archives administration held by academicians whose primary interest lay in historical research. To contend otherwise would be provincial thinking and organizational myopia. It is curious, for instance, that many historians disregard administrative history as a valid field of research. In fact, except from the point of view of the lawyer, very few systematic analyses or histories of our administrative system have been written. Students of history have closed their eyes obstinately to this enormous terrain, studded with governmental problems of first magnitude and fascinating interest; and most contemporary historians even today dismiss the subject with a casual chapter. This area of research provides a great challenge to the archivist and the records administrator.

The way in which archival programs are administered is almost as important as the function itself. I maintain that though archives administration and records management may seem superficially to warrant quite different kinds of control, a common denominator prescribes basic guidelines along which both programs should be carried out. Indeed, the two areas are inseparable in effective programing. I am alarmed at the growing tendency to split into narrow fields of specialization. If we are to gain stature and develop sound professional rapport we are going to have to broaden our horizons. We must train men and women to become better archivists and records administrators. We must accept the fact that not all judgments can be made on a completely intellectual basis, or, on the other hand, on an entirely practical or administrative basis. In the final analysis, however, we must be willing to understand that it is necessary to develop ourselves as good judges of policies and enduring values; we should spend less time on the *processes* of decision-making and more on *what* is being decided and *why*.

Extensive reading about records management programs and many years of listening to discussions on the differences between the "records management man" and the "archivist" have brought me to the conclusion that *too often it is assumed that decision-making on documents of enduring value can be done on the operational level, that it can be reduced to an automatic formula, and that the results will be as reliable as the calculations of a computer*. Fortunately there are those among us who are either too practical or too skeptical to believe such hocus-pocus, but it must be admitted that some of our able colleagues, in their zeal for a specific area

of work, and equipped with just the right scientific "lingo," have been able to cast their spell. And this is because—let's face it—some of us have not been willing to meet the challenge on our own. Because this is so, archivists and records managers must resolve not to continue on divergent paths but rather to join together in fostering the objective of closer alignment, combining their knowledge and efforts to bring about an integration of interests. If we do not so join together, we shall impede administrative decision, slow the pace of execution, and make the whole archives/records administration process bureaucratic in the most objectionable sense.

It is important that as archivists/records administrators we learn to speak out for ourselves and to exhibit whatever traits of independence and leadership we may possess. It is well to put proper emphasis on originality and dissent in our initiative and enterprise and to avoid conformity for the sake of conforming. If we can do this we shall succeed, I think, in making some impact on public policy, offering a definite contribution from our combined professional strength. The best way to "make haste slowly" is to make it clear to all that every aspect of administration is related to and tested by the final touchstone of an enduring archival program, which can stand on its own merits as an integral component of government on Federal, State, and local levels.

Misconstruction

I wish you would consult with Grant, McPherson, and others of cool, good judgment, and write me your views fully, as I may wish to use them with the President. You had better write me unofficially, and then your letter will not be put on file, and cannot hereafter be used against you. You have been in Washington enough to know how every thing a man writes or says is picked up by his enemies and misconstrued.

—H. W. Halleck, Commander in Chief, in a letter to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Aug. 29, 1863, as printed in *Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman*, 1:363 (New York, 1891).

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—H. W. Halleck, Commander in Chief, in a letter to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Aug. 29, 1863, preserved in vol. 13 of the Sherman papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

Plain Letters, C. S. A., 1861

June 8th [1861].—This morning Col. Bledsoe came in with his letters, some fifty in number, looking haggard and worn. It was, indeed, a vast number. But with one of his humorous smiles, he said they were short. He asked me to look them over, and I found them mainly appropriate responses to the letters marked for answer, and pretty closely in accordance with the Secretary's dictation. In one or two instances, however, he had been unable to decipher the Secretary's most difficult chirography—for he had no idea of punctuation. In these instances he had wholly misconceived the meaning, and the replies were exactly the reverse of what they were intended to be. These he tore up, and wrote others before submitting any to the Secretary.

I had only written some thirty letters; but mine were longer—longer than there was any necessity for. I told the colonel that the Secretary had a partiality for "full" letters, especially when addressing any of his friends; and that Major Tyler, who had returned, and was then sitting with the Secretary, rarely dismissed one from his pen under less than three pages. The colonel smiled, and said when there was nothing further to say, it was economy to to say nothing. He then carried his letters into the Secretary's office, clearing his throat according to custom on passing a door. I trembled for him; for I knew Mr. Walker had an aversion to signing his name to letters of merely two or three lines. He returned again immediately, saying the Secretary was busy. He left the letters, however.

Presently Major Tyler came out of the Secretary's room with several voluminous letters in his own handwriting, duly signed. . . .

The major soon left us and re-entered the Secretary's office; but returned immediately bearing the colonel's fifty letters, which he placed before him and then retired. The very first one the colonel's eye rested upon, brought the color to his face. Every line in it had been effaced, and quite a different answer substituted in pencil marks between the lines! "I wrote that," said the colonel, "according to his own dictation." And as every letter carried in its fold the one to which it was a reply, he exhibited the Secretary's words in pencil marks. The colonel was right. . . . About one-half the letters had to be written over again; and the colonel, smiling and groaning, and perspiring so extravagantly that he threw off his coat, and occupied himself several hours in preparing the answers in accordance with the Secretary's corrections. And when they were done, Mr. S. S. Scott, who was to copy them in the letter-book, complimented the colonel on their brevity. In response to this, the colonel said, unfortunately, he wished he, Scott, were the secretary. Scott abused everyone who wrote a long letter.

—J. B. Jones, *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital*, 1:49-50 (New York, 1935). Quoted by permission of the Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, Md.

The Archives of the State of Hawaii

By ELIZABETH H. WRAY *

Archives of Hawaii

THE STATE OF HAWAII is fortunate in having a long history of concern and care for its archives. Holdings of the Public Archives include the records of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Provisional Government, the Republic, and the Territory. Among the last are files of most of the Delegates to the United States Congress. Unlike our sister State of Alaska, many of whose Territorial records were accessioned by the Federal Government prior to statehood, Hawaii has retained unbroken physical custody of its archives from the time of annexation in 1898. Part of an agreement made shortly afterwards was that Hawaii would provide a specially built fireproof building for its archives. This was completed in 1906. In 1954 a larger building replaced the earlier one, which had become inadequate. As a part of the Hawaii Omnibus Bill, presented to the second session of the 86th Congress (S. 3054; H.R. 10443 and 11602) the General Services Administration has proposed legislation to transfer to the State of Hawaii title to the noncurrent and current records related to functions assumed by the State. The bill would also confirm to the State the holdings now in the Public Archives.

Throughout the Territorial period control of the Public Archives was vested in a Board of Commissioners, whose members were the Secretary of the Territory as chairman ex officio and two citizens appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term of office. Commissioners received no salary, but all their expenses were paid by the government.

Hawaii has had a long history of responsible self-government. Only the offices of the Governor and the Secretary were directly under the Federal Government. Hawaii has had its own courts and prison system and has managed such functions as administration and control of public lands, highways, public works, airports, fish and game, forest resources, and agriculture. A merit system

* The author, who is Assistant Archivist of Hawaii, wishes to acknowledge the advice of State Archivist Agnes C. Conrad in the preparation of her paper. A sketch of the Hawaiian archives was published in this journal some years ago: Jason Horn, "The Archives of Hawaii," in *American Archivist*, 16:105-114 (Apr. 1953).

was put into effect for the Board of Health in 1913, and this was extended in 1939 to cover all Territorial employees. Centralized accounting in the modern sense went into effect in 1927, centralized payroll procedures in 1954, and the beginnings of centralized purchasing and budgeting about 1933. Throughout Hawaii's history there had been a simple form of centralization in terms of policy and checks on performance. The session laws of 1905 made the auditor responsible for establishing and inspecting a system of accounting and payrolls.

Because of the high degree of centralization of functions in the Territorial Government, moreover, the records of the former Territorial departments are more inclusive than those of the average State.[1] Such typical county functions as health, education, libraries, welfare, sanitation, land conveyances, and taxation have always been centralized. Indeed, so numerous were the functions assumed by the government that at one time there were 103 distinct departments, boards, and commissions.

In anticipation of statehood, a constitutional convention drew up a State constitution in 1950, which was ratified later by the voters. This same constitution automatically took effect on August 21, 1959. It requires the consolidation of the executive and administrative departments into not more than 20. A special session of the legislature convened on August 31, 1959, for the express purpose of passing a reorganization bill and any necessary transitional or enabling legislation, but it adjourned without achieving its major goal. Subsequently, a second special session met briefly and passed the Reorganization Act. This act provides for 18 administrative departments, besides the offices of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. All departments were realigned by the end of January 1960. Internal reorganization must be completed by the tenth day of the regular legislative session of 1961. Administrative studies are being made in order to mitigate the problems attendant upon the compression of over 80 departments, boards, and commissions into the 18 delineated in the act.

It will be of interest to State Archivists generally to know that under reorganization the Archives of Hawaii lost the autonomy it had maintained without interruption since April 3, 1905. It was absorbed by a Department of Accounting and General Services, even as the National Archives was some ten years ago.[2] The State

[1] Norman Meller, "Centralization in Hawaii," an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation (University of Chicago, 1955).

[2] See Oliver W. Holmes, "The National Archives at a Turn in the Road," in the *American Archivist*, 12: 339-354 (Oct. 1949).

comptroller is the head of this department. Generally speaking, the Archives hopes to gain by being part of a larger agency and does not foresee too many administrative problems. Certain legal problems, however, will probably need attention in future legistive sessions.

Under the Hawaiian Organic Act, which established a territorial form of government, the Secretary of Hawaii was designated as the official to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislature and all acts and proceedings of the Governor. This office was abolished by the new constitution, and the Lieutenant Governor was designated to assume its functions. Compliance with the law has been maintained—to the advantage of the Archives. The secretary "kept" the records for which he was responsible by depositing them in the Archives, of which he was legally the executive officer and chairman of the board. The Archivist was empowered to certify copies of these records. Now that the Archives is under the comptroller, the questions of custody and certification must be resolved. It is probable that some form of legislation will be needed to clarify these issues.

The records management program had been under the Archives, but the power to approve destruction of government records had rested in a disposal committee, which acted on the recommendation of the Archivist. It was composed of the Lieutenant Governor (replacing the secretary), the attorney general, and the comptroller. The reorganization bill not only transferred the Archives to the Department of Accounting and General Services, but specifically abolished the disposal committee and gave the comptroller its power as well! The type of legislation that will amend this in order to guarantee historic and legal (as well as fiscal) evaluation of the records is currently under study.

In addition to legal problems a number of operational ones may have a direct impact on the records management program and possibly on archival management. The reorganization act dissolved several existing departments and assigned their functions and personnel to new ones. Decisions on storage, disposal, and accessioning of records would seem to be logical adjuncts to reorganization, but to what extent the program can keep up with the actual physical transfer of equipment, personnel, and functions, is impossible to say at present.

Most of the departments have been utilizing a schedule for standard fiscal and administrative forms for over a year, but only five departments have been completely inventoried and scheduled for nonstandard records. The National Archives and Records

Service made the services of James Odell available to the Archives of Hawaii for a two-month period late in 1958. The six largest agencies were chosen for attention because previous inspection and consultation indicated that they had both the greatest amount of records and the largest staffs. Those covered were Agriculture and Forestry, Health, Institutions, Public Instruction, Public Works and Highways, and the Tax Department. The resultant schedules have been in effect only a year. Two more will be completed soon. Analysis shows that only one of these seven schedules, that for the Tax Department, will be unaffected by reorganization. One will be split and the two parts will be added to two other schedules in the original six. Of the rest, two may be expanded easily to include newly assigned functions. From one will be eliminated sections covering functions transferred to another department. The others will form composites with functions not yet covered. Initially it is planned to complete records control for the newly created departments. Fortunately, the old agencies whose records have been scheduled completely are primarily the ones to be least affected by reorganization.

The effect of the reorganization act on the records program of the Archives is well illustrated by the plans for what will eventually be a Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. It is a two-step plan for land, natural resources, agriculture, and conservation. As illustrated by the accompanying charts,[3] effectuation is expected to be accomplished in two stages. By February 17, 1960 (the first day of the legislative session), the functions of nine agencies must be consolidated into two. By July 1, 1962, the functions of the two new departments must be consolidated into one. Furthermore, the functions of the Fair Commission (which operates a golf course and plans fairs) are split between the new Department of Land and Natural Resources and the new Department of Economic Development. On September 1, 1960, however, the golf course is to be transferred to the City and County of Honolulu. Thus, agencies that are now independent will become bureaus and divisions or will be completely absorbed by other bureaus and lose all identity.

Records control schedules have been completed for the agencies listed in Chart 2. Of those in Chart 1, only the Division of State Parks is covered for both standard forms and unique records; water resources is covered for standard forms only; and no schedules have been prepared for the other agencies. With the reorganization, all

[3] Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii, *A Summary of the Hawaii State Government Reorganization Act of 1959* (Honolulu, Nov. 18, 1959).

CHART 1

Organization for Administration of Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

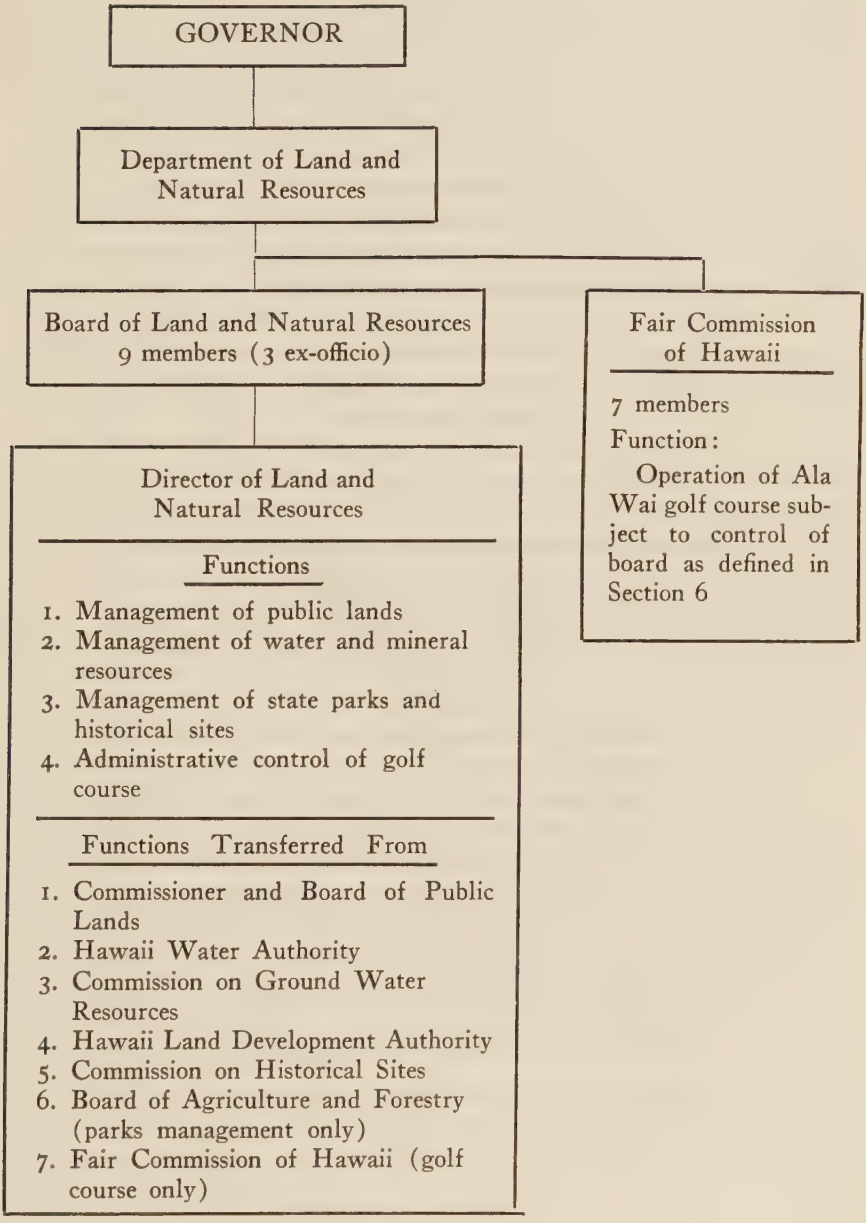
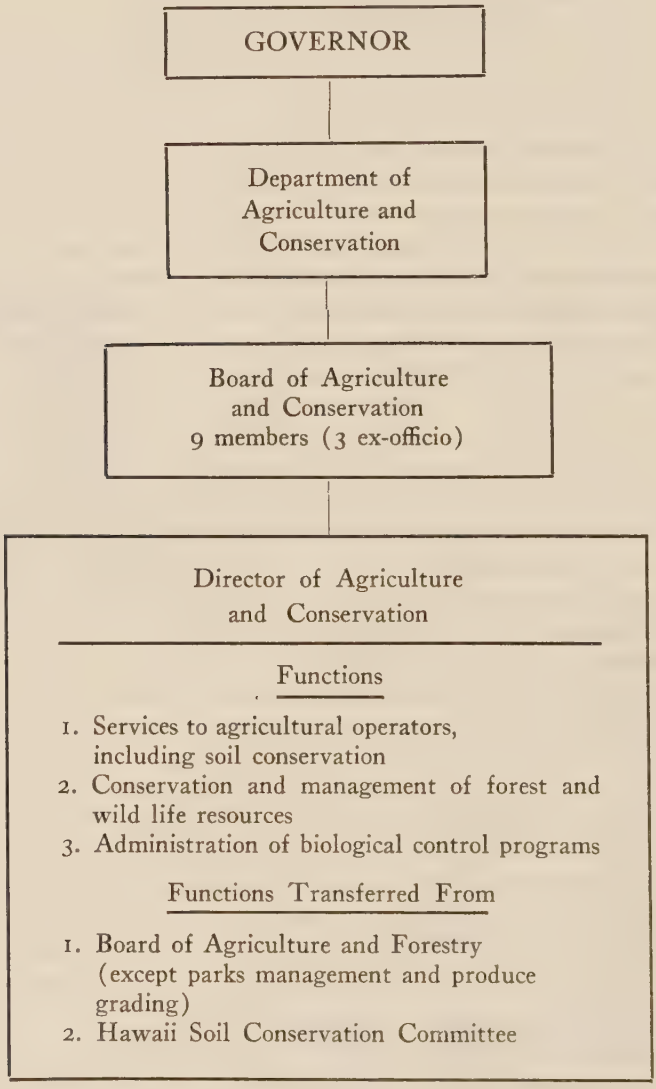


CHART 2

ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF HAWAII



of the schedules that have been completed will have to be reviewed in the light of changes in reporting methods, changes in policy-making levels, and consolidation of administrative records. Schedules for functions not already covered will have to be created.

Possibly the most spectacular accomplishment of reorganization from the standpoint of archivists and records managers will be the consolidation of administrative control over 27 regulatory boards and commissions. In the past, each has been completely autonomous and many records were poorly maintained in small offices or private homes. Frequently the records followed the secretary or chairman instead of staying in one location. Occasionally records even disappeared into nongovernmental custody. Replevin has never been resorted to in the past and probably will not be in the future, but the mere fact that one department head will administer all 27 agencies should introduce controls not formerly in existence.

Ideally, from the archival point of view, if all permanent records could have been transferred to the Archives at the time actual reorganization occurred, the hierarchical divisions of the records of the Territorial Government could be preserved intact. Such a coincidence of chronological and jurisdictional cutting off of files is, however, impracticable. A certain amount of merging, splitting, and interfiling is bound to occur. But, if the Archives had extended authority to control all phases of records management, the integrity of the permanent records could be protected by a combination of improved filing methods, records storage, microfilming, and accessioning. The Archives has never had other than advisory control over the creation and maintenance of records. As part of a large staff agency which includes data processing, systems control, purchasing, and related services, there is every reason to hope that it can make records management a full-fledged reality.

There is considerable interest in establishing a records storage center, and the 1960 legislature has authorized the funds needed for a modest beginning. Shelving will be installed in the basement of the Archives Building to accommodate some 3,000 cubic feet of records. The present staff members can service these records besides carrying on their regular duties in the Archives proper. An estimated 4,000 cubic feet of records that could be transferred immediately have been identified.

The Archives was granted funds to set up a central microfilming service by the spring session of the 1959 legislature. This service went into full production this year with the filming of the records of the First Circuit Court.

In summary, statehood and the beginning of a new decade find the Archives of Hawaii in a relatively favorable position. It has a new building containing facilities for future expansion. It is already launched on a records control program which includes microfilming as a space-saving device. The 1960 legislative session granted the necessary funds for establishing the nucleus of a records center. It is not unreasonable to expect that control schedules for the records of all reorganized departments will become a reality in two or three years and that a start will be made on microfilming for security. A sizable volume of records will be destroyed, and innovations in filing systems will expedite the program. The new department head (the comptroller) favors the expansion of the two programs of archival management and records management, and his authority to issue rules and regulations having the force and effect of law should strengthen the program. If the experience of the National Archives and Records Service is repeated for the Archives of Hawaii, the newest State will have a valuable tool for the conduct of government as well as a historical treasure for its citizenry.

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Carl Ludwig Lokke, 1897-1960

By H. B. FANT

National Archives

CARL LUDWIG LOKKE, historian and archivist, died this past spring. A capable, friendly, and productive scholar, he had aided the Government and the public at the National Archives since 1935.

Son of Norwegian-American parents, Oscar and Carrie Gunderson Lokke, Carl was born at Minneapolis, Minn., April 28, 1897. His youth was passed in the great Northwest, a memorable part of it on rugged Seward Peninsula, the point of Alaska that juts closest to Siberia. There in the Kougarok precinct his grandfather was United States Commissioner, and there, in a Territorial school opened for Eskimos, Carl brushed with elementary education. Later he entered Nome High School, 1913-14, but transferred to Olympia High School in the State of Washington, 1914-17.

After being enrolled for military training at the University of Washington, 1917-18, he performed the bulk of his undergraduate work at the University of California, Berkeley, majoring in German and history. Able, industrious, and intellectually honest, he gained the A.B. degree in 1922 and the A.M. the following year.

While holding a teaching fellowship at the University of California, 1922-24, the young man had the fortune to be selected as assistant to an eminent visiting professor, Carlton J. H. Hayes, from Columbia University. Hayes had much influence in steering Lokke to metropolitan New York for higher graduate studies.

En route east in 1924, Lokke visited the Panama Canal. Like Ulysses he was to travel far and come in contact with many minds. Columbia University awarded him a fellowship for 1924-25, and reinforced that with a lectureship in history, 1925-29. Searching out the original materials of Napoleon's colonial policy, he spent the summer vacation of 1926 in Paris, working in June at the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from July to September at the Archives Nationales. He also visited Germany and Belgium.

Though bred on the frontier, or perhaps because of that, he drank deeply of the Old World's civilization. Years later in writing in the *American Archivist* about the French Foreign Office records, Lokke could say with feeling: "History is not to be found in

manuscripts alone. In a famous old city like Paris, it is in the palaces, the churches, the museums, in the public squares and gardens, the cemeteries, the bridges, it is in the very air."

Appended below is a preliminary list of his writings and documentary publications. The first of his many contributions to learned journals was published in the *Journal of Negro History* in January 1925. Three years later he had an article published in the *American Historical Review*; and in December 1928, at the Indianapolis meeting, he gave his first paper before the American Historical Association. For six months in 1930 he taught history at St. Stephen's College, now Bard College, at Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.; and during the academic year 1930-31 he resided in New England as assistant professor of history at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Columbia University conferred upon him its Ph.D. degree in 1932. His thesis, published that year as no. 365 in Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, bore the title, *France and the Colonial Question.* Charles Downer Hazen, one of Lokke's principal professors at Columbia—whom Lokke was later to eulogize before the Vermont Historical Society—called this study of French opinion, 1763-1801, "a careful, thorough and scholarly piece of work, extremely well done." Other internationally known historians on the Columbia faculty besides Hayes and Hazen to recognize Lokke's qualities and promise were William R. Shepherd and Robert Livingston Schuyler. Professor John A. Krout said of him: "Personally he is a charming young man, energetic without being aggressive; original in his ideas, and a fine colleague to work with."

During the summers of 1933 and 1934, aided by funds from Columbia's W. A. Dunning research fellowship, Lokke visited European archives to collect materials on the life of Pierre Victor Malouet. In London he explored the treasures of the British Museum and the Public Record Office, and at Windsor he delved into the Royal Archives. In Belgium he investigated the municipal archives of Antwerp. In France he refreshed his acquaintance with Paris and the records of the Archives Nationales. Further he extended his searches to include the port archives of Toulon, the municipal archives at Riom, and the provincial archives of two departments, Bouches-du-Rhône and Puy-du-Dôme.

By 1935, when the first Archivist of the United States was assembling a staff for the new National Archives of the United States, Lokke had as yet formed no permanent institutional connection; but he had perfected himself as a historian, had gained a broad knowl-

edge of archival functioning, and had made significant contributions to a half-dozen or more influential journals in America and France. His formal education was now complete, and he was eager to roll up his sleeves and go to work in Washington. His former associates at the University of California and at Columbia University were just as eager to recommend him for likely employment at the National Archives. Wrote Dr. Hayes: "Lokke has the scholarship, the experience in the use of archives, the perseverance and meticulous attention to detail which should make him a valuable man for you."

This is not the time or place to discuss the problems that were to buffet the National Archives during the first quarter century of its existence. Some of the problems were spawned by 150 years of national neglect, some sprang fullblown from the pressures of the passing hour. Lokke came to Washington, put down his roots here, and nobody strove with more manly fortitude than he. An individual of determination, as well as vision, he may have been discouraged at times, but he never quit.

He began his Federal career on July 17, 1935, as an archivist in the then Division of Classification, headed by Roscoe R. Hill. Lokke investigated the administrative history of the Interior and Treasury Departments, and paid some attention, too, to the history of the German Reichsarchiv at Potsdam. He helped prepare a classification scheme for the U.S. Food Administration records, outgrowth of World War I.

Colleagues who know the full story of his Washington endeavors recall that about two and a half years after he came to the National Archives, Lokke encountered the heavy personal misfortune of contracting pulmonary tuberculosis. For a time, among both physicians and friends, his case was considered hopeless. But after careful hospitalization at a sanatorium in Glenn Dale, Md., he gradually overcame the ravages of the disease. He had to be carried on leave without pay from December 28, 1937, to June 17, 1940. Through the effective pleading of such staunch friends as William R. McCain, then Archivist of Mississippi, and the good will of R.D.W. Connor, the Archivist of the United States, the convalescent was at length restored to a working status.

Lokke came back with one lung collapsed, but his recuperation was soon so complete that his familiar stride along Pennsylvania Avenue—walking was always his favorite hobby—was to be uninhibited for the next score of years, a golden period of accomplishment. It was carcinoma (cancer) of the stomach that brought him down in his final bout for survival—a few brief weeks that found

him in his fatal hour still unseparated from the active civil service.

When Lokke rejoined the National Archives staff in 1940, he was assigned to the office of Solon J. Buck, then Director of Publications. With Pearl Harbor still more than a year in the future, Lokke put his hand to the plough as coeditor of and contributor to the *Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921.*

On April 1, 1943, during World War II, Lokke entered upon historical work for the Petroleum Administration for War. During the following year, he accepted the opportunity, however, to become an office chief at the National Archives; and from 1944 to 1947 he headed the Navy Branch. From 1948 to 1949 he supervised the newly created Executive and Courts Section. And from 1949 to 1960, for the crowning 11 years of his service to the nation, he was chief of the Foreign Affairs Branch. For almost the first half of 1953, after Philip C. Brooks left Washington, Lokke also acted in addition as chief of the next higher echelon, now incorporated into the General Records Division headed by Thad S. Page.

Lokke's language and historical training and experience, as well as his extensive travel and first-hand knowledge of diplomatic records, exceptionally qualified him to head the Foreign Affairs Branch, the office at the National Archives that has custody of the original laws of the United States, the older records of the Department of State, and the records of U.S. foreign posts from overseas. Though plagued, as many Government offices are, by a heavy turnover in assisting personnel, he held the loyalty and respect of his subordinates, two of whom, Julia Bland Carroll and Patricia G. Dowling, remained with him for the full term he headed the branch. Under Lokke's tenure the Papers of the Continental Congress were accessioned from the Library of Congress, and he wrote the illuminating essay on their provenance, 1789-1952, published in the National Archives accession series. In the matter of improving the preservation of the records under his care, he would have liked to do much more. He inspired better arrangement and much more extensive description than circumstances had hitherto permitted. His quarterly reports as branch chief, in typed form, document the story of a busy decade indeed.

He took himself, and imparted to others, a keen interest in the advancement of the archival profession. Though not himself a novice in the history and administration of archives, he took occasion in 1942 to audit the orientation course annually given in Washington. From 1945 to 1948 he served as chairman of the Archival Research Committee of the Society of American Archivists. He

Carl Ludwig Lokke
1897-1960

frequented the society's annual sessions, and at the Quebec meeting in 1949 headed the Resolutions Committee. In the *American Archivist*, of which he was associate editor from 1948 to 1952, he published numerous reviews, his brief committee reports, and three substantial articles. Named in 1958 among the very first of the Fellows of the Society of American Archivists, he is the first of them to die.

In 1951 Dr. and Mrs. Lokke made a vacation trip to Europe. They visited some of his Norwegian relations but also looked in upon some of the notable archives and libraries of England, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and France. His observations he summarized in an unpublished paper written for the information of his National Archives colleagues. He titled the paper "A Glance at European Archives," and concluded that, taken as a whole, the similarities between European archival problems and American may be greater than the differences.

His work drew him into very cordial relations with many people both in and beyond the national capital. He had close contacts with the universities and cultural institutions of the District of Columbia. In 1949 he was a part-time lecturer at American University; and on at least one occasion he was invited to sit on an examining board at George Washington University.

Besides maintaining his stake in the Society of American Archivists and life membership in the American Historical Association, he bestowed special attention upon the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Minnesota Historical Society, the Norwegian-American Historical Society, the Society for French Historical Studies, the Société des Études Robespierristes (of Paris), and the Columbia Historical Society (of the District of Columbia). For a time he was a member of the Southern Historical Association.

At the time of his passing, he was on the editorial board of *Norwegian-American Studies and Records*. Shortly before the end he had been nominated for the presidency of the Society for French Historical Studies. He was scheduled to participate this July in Paris in a Franco-American colloquium at the Archives Nationales between that society and the Société d'Histoire Moderne de France.

Carl Ludwig Lokke died late Sunday evening, April 3, 1960. Aged 62, he was survived by his wife, Laura Wendt Lokke of their address, 1801 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., and by two half-brothers, Lars Gravem of Walnut Creek, Calif., and Roy Gravem of Forbestown, Calif. Funeral services were conducted in Washington on April 6, and a few days later the body was in-

terred at Prairie Lea Cemetery, Brenham, Tex., about 70 miles northwest of Houston.

Comes to mind the wide and starry sky of Stevenson's "Requiem," and the further imagery of the sailor home from the sea, the hunter from the hill.

Harold T. Pinkett of the National Archives has penned this impression: "Great affability, modesty, and intellectual interest were readily recognizable qualities of Lokke. He had the unusual, happy gift of constant agreeability, evenness of temper, and other traits that combined to give him the power of pleasing without any visible effort. He made no ostentation of his very considerable scholarly talents and attainments. Yet in a paraphrase of Henry Ward Beecher it can be said that Lokke in diligent research and writing used his intellect not as a man uses his lamp in the study only for his own seeing, but rather as the lighthouse uses its lamps, that those afar off on the sea may see the shining and learn their way."

The Writings and Documentary Publications of Carl Ludwig Lokke

Abbreviations: *Author:* [A]
Editor or Contributor: [E]
Reviewer: [R]

I. General

1. *France and the Colonial Question: A Study of French Opinion, 1763-1801* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, no. 365; New York and London, 1932). 254 p. [A]
2. "Joseph Fauchet, Mémoire sur les États Unis d'Amérique," in *Annual Report American Historical Association for the Year 1936* (Washington, 1938), 1:83-123. [E]
3. *Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917–1921* (Washington, 1943). 666 p. [Coeditor of, and contributor to]
4. "Alaska," in *Collier's Encyclopedia* (New York, 1949); also revision, latest printing (New York, 1958), 1:310-317. [A, in part]
5. "The Continental Congress Papers: Their History, 1789-1952," in *National Archives Accessions*, no. 51 (Washington, 1954), 1-19. [A]
6. "France in the National Archives," in Institute Français de Washington *Bulletin* (Washington, 1957), 16-17. [A]
7. "Society in the French Caribbean," in A. Curtis Wilgus, ed., *The Caribbean: British, Dutch, French, United States* (Gainesville, Fla., 1958), 125-126. [A]
8. "List of United States Diplomatic Representatives, 1778-1820, and List of Foreign Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the United States, 1778-1820." [To appear in International Committee on Historical Sciences, *Repertory of the Diplomatic Representatives of All Countries Since the Peace of Westphalia (1648)*, vol. 3. The Library of Congress has separately cataloged a typescript of the Lokke compilation, 1955, and a microfilm copy of it.] [A]

II. Periodical

A. *Agricultural History*

9. (July 1936) 10:111-117. "The French Agricultural Expedition to Egypt in 1801." [A]

B. *American Archivist*

10. (Oct. 1941) 4:288-291. Heinrich Otto Meisner's *Der Archivar.* [R]
11. (Apr. 1942) 5:73-81. "The French Foreign Office Records Under the Third Republic." [A]
12. (Oct. 1944) 7:225-235. "Sketch of the Interallied Organizations of the First World War Period and Their Records." [A]
13. (July 1945) 8:208-212. Waldo G. Leland, John J. Meng, and Abel Doysié, *Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs* (vol. 2 of Leland's *Guide to Materials for American History in . . . Paris*). [R]
14. (Apr. 1946) 9:167. Mentor Laurent's *Erreurs et Vérités dans l'Histoire Haiti.* [R]
15. (Oct. 1946) 9:277-319. "Captured Confederate Records Under Francis Lieber." [A]
16. (Jan. 1947) 10:86-87. "Report of the Committee on Archival Research." [A]
17. (Jan. 1948) 11:76-77. J.P.R. Wallis' *The Northern Goldfields Diaries of Thomas Baines: . . . 1869-1872.* [R]
18. (July 1948) 11:253-254. Edward L. Keithahn's *Descriptive Booklet of the Alaska Historical Museum at Juneau, Alaska.* [R]
19. (Jan. 1949) 12:67-68. "Report of the Committee on Archival Research." [A]
20. (Jan. 1950) 13:51-52. [Report of the Resolutions Committee, Quebec, 1949.] [A]
21. (Jan. 1950) 13:74-75. Lucienne Van Meerbeeck's *Archives Générales du Royaume. Inventaire des Archives de la Liquidation de l'ancienne Dette constituée et de l'arriéré des Pays Bas.* [R]
22. (Jan. 1950) 13:175-176. Constance E. Fripp and V.W. Hiller, *Gold and the Gospel in Mashonaland . . . Journals . . .* [R]
23. (Jan. 1951) 14:81-83. Charles Braibant's *Les Archives de France, Hier, Aujourd'hui, Demain.* [R]
24. (Oct. 1952) 15:372-374. Emil Marquard's *Danske Gesandter og Gesandtskabspersonale indtil 1914.* [R]
25. (Apr. 1955) 18:179. *Erhvervshistorisk Årbog. Meddelelser fra Erhvervsarkivet.* Vol. 6. [R]
26. (Oct. 1955) 18:383-384. Gösta Ottervik, Sigurd Möhlenbrock, and Ingvar Andersson [translation by Richard Cox], *Libraries and Archives in Sweden.* [R]
27. (July 1956) 19:271. E.P. Thébault's [Archives Départementales de la Réunion] *Répertoire numérique de la Série L: Révolution-Empire-Régime anglais, 1789–1815.* [R]
28. (Jan. 1957) 20:74-75. A. Toussaint [and H. Adolphe], *Bibliography of Mauritius (1502–1954), Covering the Printed Record, Manuscripts, Archivalia, and Cartographic Material.* [R]

C. *American Historical Review*

29. (Jan. 1928) 33:322-328. "Jefferson and the Leclerc Expedition." [A]
30. (Oct. 1928) 34:157. Edouard Driault's *La Vraie Figure de Napoleon.* [R]
31. (Jan. 1937) 42:309-310. Alfred Martineau's *Bussy et l'Inde française, 1720–1785.* [R]
32. (Oct. 1937) 43:121-122. François Charles-Roux's *Bonaparte, gouverneur d'Égypte.* [R]
33. (July 1938) 43:795-802. "London Merchant Interest in the St. Domingue Plantations of the Émigrés, 1793-1798." [A]
34. (Apr. 1939) 44:614-615. Alan C. Taylor's *Le Président de Brosses et l'Australie.* [R]

35. (Oct. 1940) 46:209. Louis R. Gottschalk's *Lady-in-Waiting, the Romance of Lafayette and Aglaé de Hunolstein.* [R]
36. (Jan. 1941) 46:469-470. Yvonne Bezard's *Le Président et ses amis de Genève.* [R]
37. (Apr. 1942) 47:625-626. Rayford W. Logan's *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti, 1776–1891.* [R]
38. (Apr. 1942) 47:676. G. Debien's *Une plantation de Saint-Domingue: La sucrerie Galbaud du Fort (1690-1802).* [R]
39. (Oct. 1943) 49:55-64. "Secret Negotiations to Maintain the Peace of Amiens." [A]
40. (Apr. 1944) 49:532-533. G. Debien's *Autour de l'expédition de Saint-Domingue: les espoirs d'une famille d'anciens planteurs (1801-1804).* [R]
41. (Apr. 1945) 50:504-505. Ralph Korngold's *Citizen Toussaint.* [R]
42. (Jan. 1952) 57:512-513. David Loth's *The People's General: the Personal Story of Lafayette.* [R]
43. (Oct. 1953) 59:195. Réné Sédillot's *An Outline of French History.* [R]
44. (July 1955) 60:934. Boris Mouravieff's *L'Alliance Russo-Turque au milieu des Guerres Napoleoniennes.* [R]
45. (Apr. 1958) 63:734. *Übersicht über die Bestände des deutschen Zentralarchivs Potsdam.* [R]
46. (July 1959) 64:924-926. Daniel H. Thomas and Lynn M. Case, *Guide to the Diplomatic Archives of Western Europe.* [R]

D. *American Neptune*

47. (Jan. 1947) 7:69-72. "President Wilson's Departure for the Peace Conference." [E]

E. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* (Paris)

48. (Mars-avril 1933) 10:153-159. "Pourquoi Talleyrand ne fut pas envoyé a Constantinople." [A]
49. (Mai-juin 1938) 15:193-204. "Le Plaidoyer de Malouet en faveur de l'Esclavage en 1789." [A]
50. (Oct.-dec. 1954) 26:338-342. "Lafayette et l'Expédition d'Égypte." [A]
51. (Janv.-mars 1958) 30:65-66. "Sur la crise juillet 1789." [E]

F. *Archiviews*

52. (May 1956) Elizabeth Donnan and Leo F. Stock, *An Historian's World: Selections from the Correspondence of John Franklin Jameson.* [R]

G. *Current History*

53. (June 1928) 28:vi-vii. Guido de Ruggiero's *The History of European Liberalism.* [R]

H. *French Historical Studies*

54. (Dec. 1958) 1:100-104. "A Consular Report from Bordeaux: July 1863." [E]

I. *Hispanic American Historical Review*

55. (Aug. 1928) 8:392-403. "French Designs in Paraguay in 1803." [E]
56. (May 1936) 16:250-257. "St. Domingue in Anglo-Spanish Diplomacy in 1795." [A]
57. (Nov. 1939) 19:535-538. Charles C. Tansill's *The United States and Santo Domingo, 1798-1873.* [R]
58. (Aug. 1941) 21:468-471. Adolphe Cabon's *Histoire d'Haiti,* and Clarence S. Brigham's *Cabon's History of Haiti Journalism.* [R]
59. (Nov. 1942) 22:670-676. "New Light on London Merchant Investments in St. Domingue." [E]

J. *Historical Outlook*

60. (Nov. 1927) 18:347-348. Louis R. Gottschalk's *Jean Paul Marat: A Study in Radicalism.* [R]

K. *Journal of Mississippi History*

61. (Apr. 1939) 1:129-131. Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, *Mississippi: A Guide to the Magnolia State.* [R]
62. (July 1939) 1:195-196. Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, *Mississippi Gulf Coast, Yesterday and Today, 1699-1939.* [R]
63. (Apr. 1941) 3:145-146. Maud M. Brown's *The University Greys: Company A, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, Army of Northern Virginia, 1861-1865.* [R]

L. *Journal of Modern History*

64. (June 1930) 2:237-250. "French Dreams of Colonial Empire Under Directory and Consulate." [A]
65. (Mar. 1931) 3:113-115. J. Saintoyant's *La Colonisation française pendant la Révolution (1789-1799).* [R]
66. (Sept. 1931) 3:493-494. J. Saintoyant's *La Colonisation française sous l'ancien Régime (du XV^e siècle à 1799).* [R]
67. (June 1935) 7:235. Anthony Louis Elicona's *Un Colonial sous la Révolution en France et en Amérique: Moreau de Saint-Méry.* [R]
68. (Sept. 1939) 11:394-395. Paul Roussier's *Lettres du General Leclerc, commandant en chef de l'armée de Saint-Domingue en 1802.* [R]
69. (Sept. 1940) 12:395-397. Herbert Ingram Priestley's *France Overseas through the Old Regime; a Study of European Expansion* and *France Overseas; a Study of Modern Imperialism.* [R]
70. (Mar. 1954) 26:83-84. Martin Göhring's *Geschichte der grossen Revolution,* vol. 2; and Friedrich Stählin's *Napoleons Glanz und Fall im deutschen Urteil: Wandlungen des deutschen Napoleonbildes.* [R]

M. *Journal of Negro History*

71. (Jan. 1925) 10:80-98. "The Leclerc Instructions." [E]
72. (Jan. 1936) 21:47-51. "A Plot to Abduct Toussaint Louverture's Children." [A]
73. (Oct. 1939) 24:381-389. "Malouet and the St. Domingue Mulatto Question in 1793." [A]

N. *Minnesota History*

74. (Dec. 1948) 29:300-315. "From Minneapolis to the Klondike in 1898." [A]
75. (Mar. 1951) 32:53-54. Oscar N. Olson's *The Augustana Lutheran Church in America.* [R]
76. (Autumn 1951) 32:174-175. "Roosevelt, Nelson, and Alaska." [E]
77. (Spring 1952) 33:43. Leland H. Carlson's *An Alaskan Gold Mine: the Story of No. 9 Above.* [R]

O. *Nation*

78. (July 29, 1931) 133:115. Percy Waxman's *The Black Napoleon: The Story of Toussaint Louverture.* [R]

P. *New England Quarterly*

79. (Mar. 1934) 7:100-114. "The Trumbull Episode—A Prelude to the 'X Y Z' Affair." [A]
80. (Sept. 1935) 8:409-411. "A French Appreciation of New England Timber." [E]

Q. *New Republic*

81. (Feb. 22, 1933) 74:54-55. Duff Cooper's *Talleyrand.* [R]

82. (Mar. 29, 1933) 74:194. Robert J. Kerner's *Bohemia in the Eighteenth Century.* [R]
83. (Jan. 22, 1936) 85:319. Louis R. Gottschalk's *Lafayette Comes to America.* [R]

R. *Norwegian-American Studies and Records*

84. (1950) 16:161-189. "From the Klondike to the Kougarok." [A]
85. (1959) 20:111-142. Knute L. Gravem's "Pioneering in Alaska." [E]

S. *Pacific Historical Review*

86. (Feb. 1959) 28:91-92. Pierre Berton's *The Klondike Fever: The Life and Death of the Last Great Gold Rush.* [R]

T. *Political Science Quarterly*

87. (Dec. 1935) 50:628-629. John Rydjord's *Foreign Interest in the Independence of New Spain: An Introduction to the War for Independence.* [R]
88. (Dec. 1940) 55:634-635. Georges Lefebre's *Quatre-vingt-neuf.* [R]
89. (Sept. 1942) 57:475-476. Edith Guerrier's *We Pledged Allegiance: A Librarian's Intimate Story of the United States Food Administration.* [R]
90. (Dec. 1942) 57:629-631. William C. Mullandore's *History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919.* [R]

U. *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte*

91. (Juin 1940) 20:337-356. "L'Expédition d'Égypte et les Projets de Cultures Coloniales." [A, with G. Debien.]

V. *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*

92. (Apr. 1934) 35:43-48. "Three Letters of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney during the X Y Z Mission." [E]

W. *United States Quarterly Book Review*

[Up to and including the issue for March 1950, the title was *United States Quarterly Book List.* The names of reviewers during the period in which Carl L. Lokke was contributing are not printed. Therefore only reviews established as definitely by Lokke are listed below.]

93. (Dec. 1947) 3:419. Pennsylvania Historical Survey, *County Government and Archives in Pennsylvania.* [R]
94. (Mar. 1948) 4:114-115. Nannie M. Tilley and Noma Lee Goodwin, *Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Duke University Library.* [R]
95. (June 1948) 4:171-172. Richard M. Brace's *Bordeaux and the Gironde, 1789-1794.* [R]
96. (Sept. 1948) 4:286. Frank Freidel's *Francis Lieber, Nineteenth Century Liberal.* [R]
97. (Dec. 1948) 4:435-436. Jean Delanglez's *Life and Voyages of Louis Jolliet, 1645-1700.* [R]
98. (Mar. 1949) 5:41-42. Morris Bishop's *Champlain; the Life of Fortitude.* [R]
99. (June 1949) 5:187. Carvel Collins' *Sam Ward in the Gold Rush.* [R]
100. (June 1949) 5:213. Oscar Lewis' *Sea Routes to the Gold Fields.* [R]
101. (Mar. 1950) 5:75. Archibald D. Turnbull and Clifford L. Lord, *History of United States Naval Aviation.* [R]
102. (June 1950) 6:201-202. Edwin Earl Mead, ed., *Nationalism and Internationalism.* [Essays inscribed to Carlton J.H. Hayes.] [R]
103. (Dec. 1950) 6:450. Robert B. Holtman's *Napoleonic Propaganda.* [R]
104. (Mar. 1951) 7:1-2. Claude G. Bowers' *Pierre Vergniaud; Voice of the French Revolution.* [R]
105. (June 1951) 7:162. Robert F. Byrnes' *Antisemitism in Modern France,* vol. 1. [R]

106. (June 1951) 7:165-166. Donald Greer's *The Incidence of the Emigration during the French Revolution.* [R]
107. (Sept. 1951) 7:278. Vernon J. Puryear's *Napoleon and the Dardanelles.* [R]
108. (June 1952) 8:114. Earl L. Griggs and Clifford H. Prator, *Henry Christophe and Thomas Clarkson: A Correspondence.* [R]
109. (June 1952) 8:157. James L. Godfrey's *Revolutionary Justice: A Study . . . of the Paris Tribunal, 1793-1795.* [R]
110. (Sept. 1952) 8:238-239. Ross Phares' *Cavalier in the Wilderness: The Story of . . . Louis Juchereau de St. Denis.* [R]
111. (Mar. 1953) 9:14. Edwin de T. Bechtel's *Freedom of the Press and L'Association Mensuelle; Philipon versus Louis Philippe.* [R]
112. (June 1953) 9:128-129. Shelby T. McCloy's *French Inventions of the Eighteenth Century.* [R]
113. (Mar. 1954) 10:24-25. William F. Shepard's *Price Control and the Reign of Terror; France, 1793-1795.* [R]
114. (Mar. 1955) 11:34. Ernest Henry Gruening's *The State of Alaska.* [R]
115. (June 1955) 11:178-179. Richard D. Challener's *The French Theory of the Nation in Arms.* [R]
116. (Dec. 1955) 11:447-448. Friedrich Engel-Janosi's *Four Studies in French Romantic Historical Writing.* [R]
117. (Mar. 1956) 12:12. Elinor G. Barber's *The Bourgeoisie in Eighteenth Century France.* [R]
118. (Mar. 1956) 12:59-60. Mario Einaudi and others, *Nationalization in France and Italy.* [R]

X. *Vermont History*

119. (July 1958) 26:141-160. "Charles Downer Hazen." [A]

Y. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*

120. (July 1942) 50:220-226. "The Food Administration Papers for the State of Virginia in the National Archives." [A]

Z. *Wisconsin Magazine of History*

121. (Dec. 1949) 33:164-183. "A Madison Man at Nome." [A]

A Position Comparable?

. . . Surely no member of the Society will be satisfied until the editor of the *American Archivist*, amply supplied with copy, occupies among archivists a position comparable to that occupied among historians by the editor of the *American Historical Review*. When that happy day comes this Committee with its present objectives will cease to have an excuse for existence.

—Carl L. Lokke, "Report of the Committee on Archival Science," in *American Archivist*, 10:86-87 (Jan. 1947).

A Bushel-Basketful of Applications

During the spring of 1861 I was in charge of the appointment branch of the Adjutant-General's Department. Upon one occasion, when I was at the White House in the course of duty, the President, after disposing of the matter in hand, said:

"You are in charge of the Appointment Office. I have here a bushel-basketful of applications for offices in the Army. I have tried to examine them all, but they have increased so rapidly that I have got behind and may have neglected some. I will send them all to your office. Overhaul them, lay those that require further action before the Secretary of War, and file the others."

The bushel-basketful came, and the papers were overhauled. They were dotted with notes, comments, and queries by the President. One slip of paper — which I handed back to the President with the remark that I supposed he would not care to have it placed upon the official files — bore a memorandum in his own handwriting as follows:

"On this day Mrs. ——— called upon me. She is the wife of Major ——— of the Regular Army. She wants her husband made a Brigadier-General. She is a saucy little woman, and I think she will torment me till I have to do it. — A. L."

— James B. Fry, *Military Miscellanies*, p. 280 (New York, 1889).

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Toward Accessioning Standards—Research Records

By PAUL LEWINSON *

National Archives

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS of experience and experiment have brought the National Archives sharply up against the problem of creating a body of accessioning standards that—without presuming either to embrace or imply a tabulation of all accessionable documentation—is less general than the standards of "value" or "usefulness" that are now invoked. The problem is to some degree peculiarly American, because of the absence of an American archival tradition resting on registry practices like those of Europe. In this respect, it now has become a more pressing problem because of the acceptance of the principle of records management, the implementation of which should in time create an American version of registry practices. In any such development, accessioning standards could play an important part, for in addition to their effect as preappraisals for transfer they might very well suggest file-classification schemes and related devices to facilitate the segregation of the "valuable" from the "useless." In any case, however, records managers and their operating counterparts in government agencies, as well as archivists, need a better guide to answering the question "What shall we save?" than "We must look and see." This answer long served the American archivist, for even a "look-see," after a hundred and fifty years of neglect, could and did shear away a mass of the "valueless" and "useless."

But on other grounds more concrete accessioning standards are now a universal archival need. These other grounds include the expansion of government from its laissez-faire past to its wel-

* The author retired from the National Archives on April 30, 1960, after having served on its staff from the year of its founding. Other valuable contributions by Dr. Lewinson to the literature of archives administration have included the following articles published in the *American Archivist*: "Problems of Archives Classification" (2:179-190, July 1939), "Archival Sampling" (20:291-312, Oct. 1957), and "The Preservation of Government Publications" (22:181-188, Apr. 1959). The present paper, although it is Dr. Lewinson's last extended professional essay as Chief Archivist of the Industrial Records Division, does not, it is to be hoped, end a series so significant to the American archival profession. Dr. Lewinson is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and the chairman of the Society's Labor Union Records Committee.

fare-state present; technical advances in documentation (typewriter, carbon paper, nearprint); and the multiplication of other than official sources for data on matters of public and scholarly concern (periodicals, private research agencies of many sorts, the growth of scholarship in general). The spread of the records management idea and records management practices to countries other than the United States is itself evidence of the need.

All this is not to say that no accessioning standards exist in the United States that go beyond the abstract level of "value," otherwise undefined. The basic archives law and *National Archives Procedures* add the standards of noncurrency and age, and the absence of dilution with valueless material, close restriction, or disarrangement.[1] These are, however, more of the nature of minimum eligibility requirements than standards; at any rate they provide a much coarser screening than is desirable and possible, and they do not refine the concept of value itself.

Closer to what is now required are the eligibility criteria for accessioning discussed by T. R. Schellenberg in his *Modern Archives*.[2] He discusses the *level* of government structure as a factor in fixing the value of documentation, distinguishing quite plainly among three levels. At the policy and management level, to whose documentation he assigns the greatest importance, he suggests virtually total accessioning. At the housekeeping level, to which he assigns least importance, he suggests minimum but not very specifically designated accessioning. At the operating level, which he recognizes as productive of the greatest bulk of documentation, requiring the maximum disposal, he suggests approaches to the appraisal problem, but within the confines of a general text he is prevented from going very far into detail.[3]

At the housekeeping level there has been a considerable further development in concreteness, by implication at least, in the National Archives' General Records Schedule program. Because activities and resulting documentation at this level are common to all or several agencies, housekeeping records can be appraised, by activ-

[1] Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, Sec. 507 (a)(2); *National Archives Procedures; a GSA Handbook*, II-206.011-015 (Washington, General Services Administration, 1960). Some of these standards are contingent. See also the discussion by G. Philip Bauer and Herman Kahn in National Archives *Staff Information Circular* no. 13 (June 1946), "The Appraisal of Current and Recent Records"; and T. R. Schellenberg's "The Appraisal of Modern Public Records," National Archives *Bulletin* no. 8 (Oct. 1956).

[2] P. 139-160.

[3] A fourth class of records dealt with by Schellenberg ("publications and publicity records") does not fit into the "level" scheme. Such records are usually either policy or operating records.

ity, across agency lines. Appraisal by this technique is actually for disposal purposes, but where desirable it could—and in some cases does—call for a correlative accessioning.[4]

At two levels, therefore, the problem of accessions standards is well along the way towards solution, although there is room for refinement at the policy level and for extension at the housekeeping level. But these two levels comprise only a small sector of the problem—small in quantity for policy records, small in diversity for housekeeping records. The largest problem is at the program level, in spite of the guidelines provided in Schellenberg's treatment.

This problem thus far has been attacked in two ways: agency by agency and function by function. The value of records, in other words, has been assessed according to their place in the hierarchy of a particular agency and according to their significance for some particular government function of historical or other intellectual importance. This assessment is still special and *ad hoc*; it involves very much the particular knowledge of an archivist well acquainted with his agency and well versed in the functional area (national defense, foreign affairs, the administration of justice and equity, the public credit, etc.) in which it operates. We shall never be free of the necessity for bringing such expert judgment to bear on the act of making an accessioning decision. But it does not provide the accessioning standards we need.

A hint on how we might proceed is implied in the National Archives' General Records Schedule program. It deals with the disposition of records arising out of housekeeping activities common to all or several government agencies. Are there common operating activities that produce typical records susceptible of some degree of evaluation by type? Common activities there certainly are. Whatever their functions, almost all agencies engage in the activities of research, observation, reporting and analysis, and information. Many engage in law enforcement, adjudication, registration and licensing, and regulation. More than a few engage in promotion, assistance, and subsidization, and in construction, operation, or exploitation. If these (or other, better schematized) activities could be closely enough defined, and if each were found to produce characteristic types of records, something useful might be done, type by type, by way of setting accessioning standards.

In the rest of this paper I shall attempt to do this for records arising out of the research activity, and point out how a similar

[4] It is stated or implied, *e.g.*, in General Records Schedule 1, item 2, that personnel folders may be selectively accessioned; in General Records Schedule 5, item 2, that formal budget estimates at or above the bureau level may be.

method might be employed for other records, by activity and by type within activities.

For the purposes of this paper, research denotes those activities of a government agency that are intended to produce information or conclusions based thereon, with respect to some fact or condition relevant to the agency's program.[5] Research is selective and analytical; it may begin by gathering basic data, or it may use data already reported or observed. Its end-products are "studies," "papers," "histories," "analyses," "reports" (not, of course, in the administrative sense), and so on.

We may note four phases of research activity that produce each its own type of record: (1) problem formulation and research planning, (2) data-gathering, (3) presentation of results, and (4) critiques. Each of these phases produces characteristic records that can be evaluated for accessioning, although the records will differ more or less in their form according to the field of research involved. Three of these phases of research activity (1, 3, and 4) are, broadly speaking, sufficiently similar in all branches of research to be discussed generally.

Phase 1 documentation includes: statement of the research program, definition of its objectives, establishment of its budget and provision for its manning, definition of its terms, description of its techniques, provision for its tools (sample design or laboratory apparatus, for instance), time schedule or sequence of operations, and preliminary critiques from significantly interested or qualified sources. Phase 1 documentation characteristically takes the form of directives, memoranda, and other communications, some of which, of course, may be quite technical. In some cases this phase is well documented in a published form (perhaps with results); in others it is only sketchily so documented; in still others it may remain unpublished.

[5] The word "program" is important here. When a public health agency, for example, conducts research in antibiotics, it is engaged in *program* research, and the accessioning standards outlined in this paper are primarily directed at the records produced by such research. When it conducts what is just as commonly (if somewhat pretentiously) called research into its staffing problems, it is engaged not in program research, but in *administrative* research, and the records produced by such research are to be evaluated in the first instance as a species of *housekeeping* records —that is to say on a "level," not an "activity," basis. When it engages in a study of legislative history as a prelude to taking a stand on legislation or revising its enforcement procedure, it is again not engaged in program research, but in *policy* research, and the resulting records are again to be evaluated in the first instance on a "level" basis. Housekeeping and policy research records will seldom present any problem of bulk, and a judgment as to their enduring value can be left either to the archivist who takes them over, or—on an *ad hoc* basis—to the archivist, records manager, and agency official who jointly negotiate the disposition of a particular batch of housekeeping or policy records. At that point, the considerations adduced in this paper may play a part in the decision.

Phase 3 documentation is of course the research result itself—the "studies," "papers," and so forth, mentioned above. This documentation may or may not be published, in whole or in part.

Phase 4 is perhaps not itself strictly a phase of research activity at all. But its documentation is often found associated with that of the research operation to which it relates, it is best appraised in connection with the research documentation proper, and thus it should be considered here. The word "critique" is intended, in this connection, to cover only the reactions of professionally competent or politically significant persons or organizations (*e.g.*, an economist or a trade association in the case of economic research) received by the research agency, not "fan" or "grudge" mail from the general public; and the postmortem comments of the research agency itself. Phase 4 documentation characteristically takes the form of communications of some sort and is seldom published, although it may be referred to and even summarized at some length in published (*e.g.*, press release) form.

The remaining phase of research activity—data-gathering—differs greatly from one branch of research to another. We therefore shall defer our consideration of the papers it produces, in order to consider at this point three standards of eligibility for accessioning that apply to all research documentation of the common phases 1, 3, and 4. These are the research project's administrative importance, its substantive importance,[6] and its success.

A research project is important administratively if it has consumed a considerable part of the resources of the research agency, if it was undertaken in response to some politically or historically important need, or if its results are known to have influenced importantly a major legislative or executive program or the relations of government with nongovernment interests. For an administratively important research project it is suggested that there be accessioned at least summary records of phase 1, a record copy of the final results (in manuscript or published form) from phase 3, and phase 4 (critique) records. That the research project was unimportant administratively does not automatically invoke disposal of all its records (including those specified above), although total disposal would usually be indicated. The other touchstones of evaluation still need to be applied. On the other hand, if the research project, after application of the remaining criteria, is deemed to be important only administratively, then the records specified are the only candidates for accessioning.

[6] See my article, "The Preservation of Government Publications," in the *American Archivist*, 22:185 (April 1959).

A research project is important substantively if it was a pioneer endeavor either in subject or in technique, if it disclosed strikingly new facts or made possible new generalizations, if it substantially confirmed less firmly based existing bodies of knowledge or techniques, or if it revealed facts or established techniques and concepts that have been fruitful for further research. If a research project was substantively important, it was probably also administratively important, although it has of course happened—and will again—that an inconspicuous and inexpensive project having little obvious bearing on political or other needs has been substantively important. For a substantively important research project, there should usually be preserved full records of phase 1 and at least those phase 3 and phase 4 records specified under "administratively important research records." Whether any additional records should be preserved depends upon how the research project measures up to certain criteria of evaluation still to be considered.

We pass on, then, to considering whether or not a research project was successful. We are not dealing here with the degree to which the project unearthed new facts, made possible new concepts or techniques, or solved practical problems—or put facts, methods, or problem-solving on a broader-based factual footing. These considerations are a part of the criterion of substantive importance as we have defined it. But there are research projects that come to nothing. For fiscal, administrative, or other reasons they were not carried far enough, or their laboratory, statistical, or observational base was inadequate, or they were poorly planned or badly executed. Most such projects are abandoned in midstream; a few go on to their end. Such research projects obviously cannot be considered as substantively important; only exceptionally will they have been administratively important; few of them will have produced any records that need be preserved. The records of unsuccessful research projects will usually be preservable only if administratively important.

The remaining phase of the research activity—data-gathering—differs so much from one field of research to another, and its documentation differs so much as a result, that accessioning standards for its documentation can be profitably considered only field by field. The criteria for accessioning are twofold. Are the data exhausted in the final "study," "paper," or "report"? Can they and will they be reused?

These criteria, it must be pointed out, apply only to data-gathering records that result from substantively important and successful

research projects as here defined. For we have declared that accessioning in other cases is limited to phases 1, 3, and 4 records at the most.

There are few research projects whose data are made wholly available, in some final, recorded form, as a report, a set of tabulations, a map, or other kind of phase 3 document. Even in experimental projects in the physical sciences or in the observational projects of the "earth sciences," field biology, and so forth—where the final report or other document will most often cover results most completely—there occasionally will be "data records" in phase 2 that are not presented in phase 3. If the research project has been deemed substantively important, then there may be records of such data that should be preserved.

Depending on the nature of the research project, data are documented in various ways. In the case of the physical and biological sciences, in which the experimental method is the most usual, data are noted in laboratory notebooks or on special forms designed, for example, to accommodate instrumental readings. In the case of the "earth sciences" (as geology), the observational method is most prevalent, and field notebooks or similar means of recording observations are employed. In the social sciences, the statistical method occurs most often under modern conditions, and data are recorded on schedules or questionnaires, and from these on punched cards or other means for sorting and tabulating. Finally there is the research of the historian, who records at least a good part of his data as he gathers them from published or otherwise already documented sources.

Of course these various methods of recording the data gathered by research are not each confined to one of the four broad classes of science that have been mentioned here. The statistical method is sometimes employed in medicine, for example, and the observational in both the medical and naturalist branches—and these are biological sciences. Observation, again, is a means of gathering data in the social sciences in the many cases in which an economist or sociologist goes on a field trip that—perhaps in addition to a statistical objective—has something of the character of a geologist's or naturalist's explorations.

With these cautions in mind, we may ask ourselves what are the conditions under which any quantity of data-recording documentation (experimental, observational, statistical, or other) is to be accessioned.

Primary or raw experimental data (as they occur, most often, in the physical and biological sciences) should seldom be acces-

sioned. In many cases laboratory notebooks and similar forms of documentation tend towards unintelligibility when they have passed out of the more or less immediate atmosphere and circumstances of the particular piece of research on which they bear. Again, the basis of these sciences is the "controlled experiment." It is foreign to the nature of the "exact" sciences to match subsequent experiments or controlled observations against past recorded data alone; and in the case of the substantively important research project—the case with which we are most seriously concerned—documentation on the method, standards, and procedures of research will have been marked already for accessioning (making possible the repetition or evaluation of the experiment), as will have been the end results. In the third place, in the physical and biological sciences the objectives of a research project, comparatively speaking, are limited: a quantity, or an identification of substance or process, is sought, and consequently there will rarely be need to preserve specific "data documentation" that goes beyond documentation of procedures and of results. Finally—and this must be almost universally true of substantively important research projects—it is a well established and observed custom among "exact" scientists that they shall describe their procedures and terminate their projects with formal statements of results and conclusions—and these elements are already marked for accessioning under the terms of our discussion.

Nevertheless, there will be relatively rare occasions when experimental data-recording documents in the physical and biological sciences may be accessioned. This will be in the cases of (1) pioneer researches or important scientific breakthroughs, whose records fall into the class of memorabilia; (2) research projects whose report-phase documentation is for some reason (such as for security considerations or because of premature termination) unavailable or unsatisfactory; (3) research projects whose data do not have the characteristic limitation of interest that usually inheres in projects in these fields but are of obvious usefulness in a fairly wide range of other applications. The pioneer research will usually be recognizable by the archivist, as will the project lacking a satisfactory report result. But, for assurance that the data-documentation of an experimental research project is not of limited interest, the archivist will have to be well grounded in the field, or if not—as will often be the case—he will have to consult experts.

In appraising experimental research data, it will probably not often be necessary to weigh the quantity of records involved against other factors, as the quantity of such records in any given case is

likely to be small. Where the quantity is large, however, preservation costs must be considered. Unintelligible experimental research data, already discussed, should, of course, never be accessioned except in small quantities when they constitute a species of memorabilia.[7]

We come next to observational data, such as are recorded characteristically in geology and the "earth sciences" generally, in some branches of the other natural sciences, and in the social sciences when descriptive rather than purely statistical researches are undertaken. Data for such projects take the form of field notes, descriptions, and reports of or notes based on interviews. The field notes may in some cases include rough maps or drawings and in some cases photographs.

In the case of such natural sciences as geology, or in the case of explorations (in the literal sense of the term) based on expeditions (to unknown or little known regions) and having a literally pioneer quality, data-gathering documentation may be accessionable if it is not so rough as to be unintelligible and not excessive in quantity. Documentation of this sort is unlike experimental data-gathering documentation in that it tends more to general intelligibility, and like experimental documentation in that it is not great in bulk. But to be eligible for accessioning the observational data reported must be manifestly useful over and above the report-phase documentation that would be accessioned in any case for administratively or substantively important research projects. There may be a complication here when the data upon which a research project is based consist of a series of observations made for some purpose other than to serve the particular project. Weather observations, marigrams, and seismological reports are cases in point. Data of this type may have a long-term value that depends on their regularity and continuity, and gaps in such a series of observations cannot be as readily or as validly filled from other sources as in the case of the social sciences to be discussed later. For certain basic observational series, therefore, total preservation may be indicated, and this is the point at which—as at many others—appraisal must rest chiefly on an assessment by subject-matter specialists.[8]

[7] See the lengthy discussion in National Research Council, Division of Medical Sciences, *Report of a Survey of Medical Records Created by the Federal Government*, p. 8, par. 4; 16, par. 16; 19, par. 5; 20, par. 3; 22, par. 4; 23, par. 5; 24, par. 6; 26, par. 1; 28, par. 3; and "Comments," p. 28 ff. (Washington, Jan. 1945).

[8] Data documentation in the natural sciences is really of two sorts in origin. It may result from true research projects as defined in this paper: selective, analytical, and productive of "studies," "analyses," and so on; or it may have a purely *reporting* function, as in the cases mentioned in the text, productive of "series" of observations having a usefulness of their own, usually as the representation of some dynamic

In observational research projects, usually in the social sciences, where descriptive data documentation is relatively subjective or consists of interview reports or notes, there is less of a case for accessioning of data except when no report documentation has been produced. Subjective descriptive data will not usually add to the usefulness of a relatively subjective report.

A third type of research data results from statistical research projects, characteristic of research in economics and the other social sciences although not limited to them. Raw data of this type are recorded on schedules or questionnaires, and again—in the case of all but small projects—on punched cards or similar mechanical sorting or tabulating media to which they are transferred for processing.

The problems presented by data documentation in statistical research occur chiefly with respect to schedules and questionnaires. Punched cards and the like will seldom be regarded as accessionable: they are unintelligible except when processed and metamorphosed into tabulations; to process them expensive and elaborate devices and skilled personnel are required; they deteriorate in use and unless very carefully stored; to replace them after deterioration again requires machinery and skilled personnel.

The problem of schedules and questionnaires merits a very full consideration for several reasons. They bulk very large among government records and are often very bulky in individual cases. They often deal with subjects that are of great interest to administrators and to historians and other social scientists. They often contain data, gathered at great expense, that are not made available in phase 3 documentation because incidental to the main object of the research or because resources are lacking for reports or studies of any but the most important or politically relevant results.

Data records of statistical research projects, especially in the social sciences, may differ importantly, therefore, from those produced by the experimental and observational methods, because they are more likely to have value for some subject of research other than the one for whose illumination they were gathered.[9]

process, and not intended primarily as the basis for a particular study or analysis. The two kinds of documentation are similar in form, and both have "research" value. But it might be desirable to deal with purely reporting series separately in setting standards for accessioning, in a discussion of the *reporting activity* of government, listing and grouping the series and evaluating them from a subject-matter standpoint. It may be said here, however, (a) that such series are usually important both administratively and substantively, and (b) that their phases 1 and 4 documentation (objectives, definitions, methods, etc., and critiques) are continuously accessionable as their techniques develop.

[9] There is some incidental discussion of these problems in my article "Archival Sampling," in the *American Archivist*, 20:291-312 (Oct. 1957).

This implies that their eligibility for accessioning is to be determined very specially on a subject-matter basis, with due consideration for the expense of maintenance that their bulk may involve and the likelihood of their further use in view of their bulk and the need for tabulating machinery to exploit them. Accessioning standards for statistical-data records, especially in the social sciences, must proceed chiefly from a consideration of the adequacy and availability of data of nonarchival origin, and must be based on studies of the sources, literature, and methods of economists, sociologists, and political scientists in particular branches of their disciplines. Studies of this sort are very much needed, but their consideration falls outside of the scope of this paper. This much may be said here: As with all other classes of research records, no statistical research records will be preserved except in the case of administratively or substantively important researches, and even then only phases 1, 3, and 4 records will be preserved unless positive reasons, derived from subject matter study, can be shown for more extensive preservation. It is important to note, however, that in the case of statistical-research projects I include among phase 3 (result) records tabulations often called "intermediate"—tabulations, that is, more detailed than, or presenting a breakdown different from, the "final" tabulations that form part of the report or study to which they relate.[10]

As in the case of certain "earth science" observational data, statistical research projects may sometimes rest on data gathered for other than particular research projects—gathered, indeed, for other than research purposes. Income tax returns, for example, are the basis of annual published analyses; wage data, of even more frequent analyses. Whether or not such data are to be preserved is a matter to be approached from subject-matter study. But it may be borne in mind that gaps in this sort of data can for practical purposes more often be filled from other data sources than in the case of the "earth sciences." [11]

We have to consider finally data documentation of the sort for which the classical case is that of the historian making notes not from direct observation of (much less experiment on) the phenomena he is studying but from records—so-called primary and secondary sources—relating to them. Other disciplines beside history proceed in this fashion—for instance, legal research. The

[10] Provided, of course, they are intelligible. Such tabulations often carry stubs or heads that are in code, usually derived from the machine-tabulation procedure set up for the project. Unless the code is available, the tabulations are useless.

[11] As in the case of observational data, we are confronted here with statistical *research* and statistical *reporting*. See note 8.

procedure of the researcher in these fields is to abstract, digest, or copy from his sources, and this type of data record should seldom be accessioned. A well-conducted, successful, and important research project in these fields will in presenting its phase 3 results refer in the conventionally prescribed manner to its sources (which for the most part remain in existence), and to that extent there is no purpose in preserving the "notes" that in abbreviated form reflect the data or source material. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that typical research in these fields ends in a product that is necessarily evaluative and subjective. Its value is that of synthesis, and the "data" that it presents, if they are to be reused, must be reexamined at their sources. The exception, in this age of contemporary history and official historians, will be in those cases where the data used are themselves primary: significant documents collected from elsewhere and available, if at all, only as scattered items among other records, or interview notes (if intelligible), or sound recordings.

Whatever else this paper does, it does not pretend to tabulate all accessionable documentation produced even by the research activity of government. It has called attention to the necessity for making accessioning decisions on the basis of expert archival judgment, well versed in particular knowledge of an agency and of the functional area in which it operates. It has invoked also subject-matter competence in relation to experimental, observational, and statistical data documentation. If in spite of these limitations it does outline—perhaps too hastily and in too little detail—a usable set of accessioning standards for the kind of record it attempts to cover, then perhaps it indicates how the problem of standards for the records of other government activities may be approached.

Consider, for example, the "adjudication" activity, which, as I have said, is among those in which many government agencies engage. This activity produces what broadly are called "case files" —a problem area for archivists and records managers on a par with the research-records problem both in complexity and in quantity. Would it be useful, would it be possible, to schematize this activity and the records it produces? Might we divide it into adjudications made by courts (subdivided as criminal and equity), by administrative-law tribunals, and by officers charged with hearing and decision-rendering duties? Could we define the steps or processes by which adjudications are made, and the kinds of records produced in these processes? Could we then indicate not the value of these records but the considerations that must usually be taken into account in making a value judgment on them? Are there any

general circumstances in which the accessioning of adjudicatory decisions alone would suffice for archival purposes? Are there any general circumstances in which the accessioning of such records as briefs, depositions, or full courtroom proceedings is indicated?

Consider, again, the construction activity. Can this be usefully schematized for our purpose as military works, maritime facilities, aeronautical facilities, highways, monuments, special-purpose buildings (*e.g.*, laboratories), production facilities (*e.g.*, dams, powerplants, arsenals), and so on? Could we then set standards for the accessioning of construction-activity records, by type of construction and by form of record—large-scale and detailed plans, elevations, site maps, specifications, estimates, accounts, and so forth?

Again, no tabulation of accessionable documentation, valid in every instance, could result from such attempts at standard-setting. Again, expert archival judgment would enter into particular decisions, as would subject-matter competence in the many fields of social science involved in "adjudications" and in the engineering, architectural, and allied technologies involved in "construction."

I had thought of entitling this paper, in the words of the country preacher, "Unscrewing the Inscrutable." Hedged about as all its statements are, perhaps it is just that. If so, we have come back again to "value" and "usefulness," virtually undefined and unqualified, as the "standards" for accessioning all program-level and many policy- and housekeeping-level records, until and unless some other approach is evolved.

Archives

On désigne sous le nom d'*archives* les dépôts de titres et de documents authentiques de toute espèce qui intéressent un État, une province, une ville, un établissement public ou privé, une compagnie, un particulier. Cette définition fait prévoir qu'il y a eu dans tous les temps et qu'il y a dans tous les pays beaucoup d'"archives."

—Ch.-V. Langlois, "La Science des Archives," in *Revue Internationale des Archives*, 1:7 (1895-96).

Respecting the Absence of Certain Papers

In answer to an enquiry respecting the absence of certain papers, from the volumes of the Washington papers, purchased by Congress and deposited in this Department, Col. Washington has communicated to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Jared Sparks, stating that, while those volumes were in his hands, certain papers were, agreeably to permission, given you by Judge Washington, withdrawn by you, and copies substituted in their places. As it is proper that this Department should be enabled to account for the absence of said papers, to authenticate the copies substituted, I have to request that you will transmit to me a list or description of those which were taken by you, under the permission referred to, and, if such permission was in writing that you will forward likewise, a certified copy of it to be placed upon the files of the Department.

— John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Rev. William B. Sprague of Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1838. In Domestic Letters of the Department of State, vol. 30, p. 106.

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The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections: Progress

By LESTER K. BORN *

Library of Congress

THE PURPOSE of this paper is to describe very briefly the progress that has been made during the operational phase of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. I hope that my listeners will agree that I must assume a knowledge on their part of the historical development of the plan, which has now become a project. The earlier phases of the proposal have been fully described elsewhere, and there is no time here even for summarization.[1] I will, therefore, begin my narrative at once with that element which is basic to any project, namely the money.

In December 1958 the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant of $200,000 to the Library of Congress for the establishment of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections in order to provide for (a) gathering the essential data for such a catalog, (b) editing these data, (c) preparing catalog entries according to standard catalog rules, (d) printing catalog cards

* Paper read in slightly condensed form on Oct. 8, 1959, at the meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Philadelphia, and repeated on Oct. 9 at the business meeting of the American Association for State and Local History in the same city. Dr. Born heads the project he describes. He is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists, chairman of the Society's Committee on Bibliography, and editor of the abstracts department of the *American Archivist*. The catalog is reviewed in the review department of this issue.

[1] The transitional stage from proposal to project has most recently been described by David C. Mearns, "To be Enduring: the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections," in *College and Research Libraries*, 20:341-346 (Sept. 1959). The background and the plan—when it was still envisioned in simpler form—is set forth at greater length by Robert H. Land, "The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections," in *American Archivist*, 17:195-207 (July 1954). Francis L. Berkeley, in his carefully documented paper, "History and Problems of the Controls of Manuscripts in the United States," in *Proceedings, American Philosophical Society*, 98:171-178 (June 1954), examined the concepts and characteristics that would make for a successful union catalog of manuscript collections. Reports of the American Historical Association's Committee on Historical Source Materials, in particular of its Special Committee on Manuscripts, published in the *Annual Reports of the American Historical Association*, contain a good bit of background information on the long struggle toward the goal of a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

for the entries and furnishing each participating institution with the printed cards that cover its reported collections, and (e) assembling in the Library of Congress a national union catalog in dictionary form of all such collections.

Rules for the cataloging of manuscript collections have been ready and approved since 1954. Approximately 90 repositories—large and small, bibliothecal and educational—had pledged their cooperation during the last stages of planning in 1955-57. Early in 1959 an Advisory Committee on the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections [2] was established and provided in its one full meeting on April 10 guidance, policy directives, and generous encouragement. The Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, which had been given operational responsibility for the new program, meanwhile was busily recruiting a staff for the small, completely new Manuscripts Section, which, according to previously prepared plans, was composed of a head, three senior catalogers, and a clerk-typist. When the head of the section arrived on April 27, 1959, the operational phase of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections actually began.

The purpose of the union catalog, as stated in the introduction to the *Rules*,[3] is:

> to give concisely the basic description and the information most essential to a research worker who is surveying the field and deciding where his source material is most likely to be found. It is assumed that more extensive records of collections, such as indexes, calendars, guides, accession lists, etc., will be available at the owning institutions.

The sample copies of the first five printed cards which I have distributed here [4] are the result of painstaking application of the rules for cataloging manuscript collections, and the equally careful application of commonsense, selectivity, and thought in preparing the content note describing the collections in brief compass. In other words, these cards are the first step in the fulfillment of the stated purpose of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

As of September 30—that is, at the end of a mere five months of operation—the Union Catalog had received for cataloging reports on some 3,500 collections from 11 repositories, and the Manuscripts Section—despite the many problems that inevitably arise in any new operation, conferences essential to the adequate solution

[2] The representation on the Advisory Committee is given in the *American Archivist*, 22:360 (July 1959).

[3] *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging . . . Preprint of the Rules for Collections of Manuscripts* (Library of Congress, Sept. 1954. 10 p., processed).

[4] Representative catalog entries published with this paper are not in facsimile.

Ashley, Frederick William, 1863–1942.

Material for a history of the Library of Congress, 1939.

7 MS. boxes.

In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Librarian and scholar; Superintendent of the Reading Room and Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress. MSS. for a Library history.

Unpublished register in the library.

1. U.S. Library of Congress—Hist.

M S 59—1

Library of Congress [3]

Gage, Thomas, 1721–1787.

Papers, 1754–83.

49 ft.

In William L. Clements Library (Ann Arbor, Mich.) Division of Manuscripts.

British general; commander-in-chief in North America. Correspondence, in two series: an English series with British officials, including Secretaries of State and War, the Treasury, the Board of Trade, the Board of Ordnance and others; and an American series with colonial governors, Indian superintendents, admirals, engineers, contractors, and other officials and subordinate officers.

Described most fully in Guide to the manuscript collections in the William L. Clements Library, compiled by H. H. Peckham (1942) The 2d ed. of the Guide, compiled by W. S. Ewing (1953) contains a full listing of correspondents and signers

(Continued on next card)

M S 59—5

Gage, Thomas, 1721–1787 Papers, 1754–83 (Card 2)

of documents. Parts of the English series were published in The correspondence of General Thomas Gage with the Secretaries of State . . . compiled and edited by C. E. Carter (1931) Among the several publications containing portions of the American series are New light on the Boston Massacre, by R. G. Adams (1938) and George Croghan's journal of his trip to Detroit in 1767, edited by H. H. Peckham (1939)

Acquired upon settlement of the Clements estate, 1937.

M S 59—5

Michigan. Univ. Clements Library
for Library of Congress

to those problems, and the newness of the staff to each other and to the work at hand—had completed cataloging about 825 separate collections and had sent to the printer the first cards to be printed in production quantities. Two ad hoc meetings of the Advisory Committee settled policy with respect to a working definition of "collection" and the appropriate way in which to cope with the large number of personal names that often are listed in reports on collections.

There remains only one last topic to report. The section head traveled from Maine to North Carolina—with substantial gaps, to be sure—visiting nearly 30 repositories so as to establish personal liaison, to try out the working definition of "collection" already mentioned, to get a closer approximation of the number of collections that would be reported by institutions that had earlier indicated willingness to cooperate, and to sample the attitude of other representative institutions that were, for one reason or another, not already on this list. These trips have been most rewarding in all aspects, and the general enthusiasm for the purposes and methods of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections has been most encouraging.

That is all I have to say. I will be glad to answer questions on any phase of the work at any time, and I will be glad to put your names on the list of cooperating librarians, manuscript curators, and archivists if you will be good enough to tell me to do so.[5]

[5] *Editor's note*: Dr. Born may be addressed at the Manuscripts Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Less Prickly Reserve and Hesitation

A few of the problems confronting the publishers, before the contract was signed with Mrs. Ickes, were capable of quick and relatively easy solution. One was to put a lock on the door of the office in which the manuscript was being worked on. Another was to take steps to make certain that the original document, exactly as it was on the day—February 3, 1952—when Mr. Ickes died, should be preserved from the ravages of editors and printers to be given to the Library of Congress where, a hundred years from now, historians may treat it with less prickly reserve and hesitation. . . .

—Simon and Schuster's advertisement of the publication of *The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes* in the *New York Times Book Review*, Nov. 29, 1953, p. 31.

Bargain Basement

By CHARLES E. DEWING *

National Archives

ALTHOUGH the Lincoln Sesquicentennial has recently ended, it is perhaps fitting to take notice of a somewhat tenuous connection between Abraham Lincoln and the movement to establish a national archives. By the latter part of 1917 the work of the Lincoln Memorial Commission had been largely accomplished. Contemporary photographs show the superstructure of the Memorial substantially complete, rising above the snow-covered debris of the work on the approaches. The files of the Commission reveal that at this stage of its proceedings an archival perturbation mildly threatened its usual calm. On October 30, 1917, Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Rep. J. Hampton Moore, called Moore's attention to the "necessity for quick and concerted action in providing quarters where the papers of the Government may be stored until the National Archives Building becomes available." The Governor stated that Col. William W. Harts, U. S. Army, a former executive and disbursing officer of the Public Buildings Commission, had "carefully considered the present emergency and suggested the use of the basement of the Lincoln Memorial Building as a temporary and safe storage space for the National Archives;" and the Governor requested that Representative Moore "be good enough to further this movement in any way in [his] power."

Representative Moore received other letters relating to the preservation of the national archives, among them a letter from James C. Stillwell, a Philadelphia attorney, who stated that he had "been informed that numerous records of the United States Government have lately been . . . committed to the dust-heap;" Mr. Stillwell also hoped to enlist Representative Moore's influence in obtaining the basement of the Lincoln Memorial Building for the temporary storage of the records.

The Brumbaugh and Stillwell recommendations were referred by

* The author is a member of the Social and Economic Records Division, National Archives. All records cited in this paper are in vol. 9 of the records of the Office of the Resident Commissioner, Lincoln Memorial Commission, 1911-22, part of Record Group 42, Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, in the National Archives.

Representative Moore to Rep. Joseph G. Cannon and Speaker Champ Clark, respectively, both members of the Lincoln Memorial Commission. They in turn forwarded them to J. C. S. Blackburn, the Special Resident Commissioner. Mr. Blackburn shortly afterwards requested Col. Clarence S. Ridley, U. S. Army, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and also the executive and disbursing officer of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to inquire into the practicability of using the space under the Memorial for the purpose suggested. On January 3, 1918, Colonel Ridley reported that he had examined the site of the Memorial and had estimated that the space in question would accommodate about 300,000 cubic feet of records "if proper stacks or shelves are installed. As you know," he added, "the space is about 37 feet high and is cut up by about 88 concrete columns. To accommodate the records there would be required a series of strongly constructed shelves 37 feet high with platforms at various heights for access to the shelves." Colonel Ridley also made some suggestions as to heating, ventilation, and doorways, and indicated that he would like to have the opinions of the members of the Commission on this question. "It would seem that records of the Civil War might very appropriately be stored here," he stated, "but these are probably a fraction of the total archives. As you know, Congress has already acted in the matter of an archives building, and a commission has the question of building and site before it now."

On January 15, 1918, Mr. Blackburn sent copies of all of this correspondence to each member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, requesting his opinion on the question of the use of the space under the Memorial for the temporary storage of the national archives. Without exception the Commission members replied, in effect, that they did not regard the proposal as in any way feasible or desirable. Ex-President Taft, for example, who at that time was Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, stated that the proposal was one of those "that comes from somebody in an hysterical state of mind, without a knowledge or sense of proportion enabling him to have a practical view;" Speaker Champ Clark answered that he was "teetotally opposed to turning any part of the Lincoln Memorial Building into a junk shop;" and Gov. S. W. McCall of Massachusetts stated that it seemed to him "rather strange that a panic should spring up at this time over the fear of destruction of records which have been in existence for so long a time."

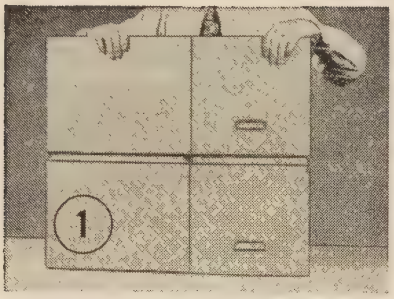
Although not a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission,

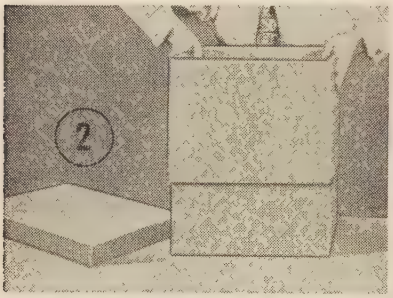
Henry Bacon, the architect of the building, expressed satisfaction that the Commission members were "opposed to using the basement of the Lincoln Memorial for storage purposes." This apparently concluded action on Governor Brumbaugh's proposal. And thus the Lincoln Memorial was saved from the fate of a junk shop, and perhaps the movement for a Federal archives building was imperceptibly accelerated.

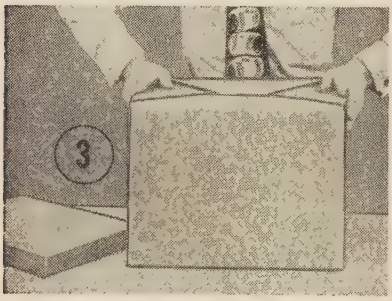
"Monsieur, mon siege est fait"

It is easy to say that prophecy is vain, and literary prophecy the most insecure of all. Twenty-two years before the French Revolution, David Hume declared that the writings of Rousseau had once for all been "consigned to perpetual neglect and oblivion." The same acute critic declared confidently that posterity would regard John Home's "Douglas" as the chief of English tragedies. But reluctant as any historical student must be to assume the totally different functions of the prophet, it is not difficult to show that, if it is his business to occupy himself chiefly with the raw materials of history, he must inevitably try to peer forward somewhat into the future of the historical art. He has no other course. The "Guide to the Materials for American History in the Public Record Office of Great Britain," of which we published a volume the other day, is not intended for the benefit of the historian whose book is published today or tomorrow. It comes too late for him. He will say of it as the Abbé de René Vertot, author of a once famous *History of the Siege of Malta*, said when new materials were shown him which upset his narrative before it was published, "Monsieur, mon siège est fait." Several years must pass before any considerable portion of the materials we have listed at the Public Record Office has been examined by historical students, still more years before the fresh facts in them have found their way into historical monographs or articles, still more before they are incorporated into the general histories.

—J. Franklin Jameson, "The Future Uses of History," a paper delivered before the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 12, 1912, as reprinted in *American Historical Review*, 65:61-71 (Oct. 1959). Quoted by permission of the managing editor of the *Review*.







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The National Register of Archives

By LIONEL WILLIAM VAN KERSEN *

Los Angeles Public Library

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF ARCHIVES, housed in the Public Record Office, London, although a branch of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, had its inception in 1945 less as the result of legislative action than inaction. Several forces had been at work to prompt its origin at that time. For instance, after Dunkirk, the Civil Defense Commissioners needed to know about the important collections of archives within each region, in order to take steps toward their preservation. The places of storage of important archives were listed jointly by the British Records Association and the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the lists were turned over to the Regional Commissioners. These lists were twofold in nature, covering records actually held and those expected to be transferred or even supposed to be in existence.[1] The state of uncertainty then prevailing with regard to the whereabouts of many records was a rather old story; for example, we find Richard Sims of the British Museum writing in 1888 concerning the British public records:

> So chequered has been the fate of the National Records, so multitudinous their escapes—from fire at one time, and water another—and so varied their repositories, that we have found it impossible . . . to ascertain *with certainty* the present resting places of many of the records described in the pages of the present work.[2]

Aside from the promptings toward the preservation of archives in the face of enemy action, the Historical Manuscripts Commission was attempting to solve the puzzle of records' disappearing practically before its very eyes. The Commission had only to com-

* The suggestion of Henry P. Beers, reviews editor of the *American Archivist*, that a review article be prepared of all of the bulletins and lists issued by the National Register of Archives has prompted Mr. Van Kersen to write this informative and useful paper. The author joined the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library in 1949 and since 1953 he has been a member of its Division of Genealogy and Local History. He wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, which maintains complete publications of the British Records Association and the National Register of Archives.

[1] Lillian J. Redstone, "The Saving of Records in Wartime," in *Genealogists' Magazine* (London), 9:525-529 (Mar. 1946).

[2] Richard Sims, *A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor*, p. 443 (London, Edward Avery, 1888).

pare existing records with those reported on in the nineteenth century.[3] Historians, for instance, had tried to refer to the records mentioned by George Ormerod in 1819 when he wrote his *History of Cheshire*, and had found that many of them had migrated or were nowhere to be found.[4] Another force prompting the establishment of the National Register of Archives was the evident destruction of records. A change in the law concerning the keeping of manorial records had threatened widespread destruction of ancient charters and deeds. The quantity of modern documents in itself had called for weeding out on a large scale. Paper salvage drives, inspired by wartime zeal, had also taken their toll.[5]

The Council of the British Records Association stepped into this breach, and, with the Historical Manuscripts Commission as a more-than-willing coworker, caused the formation of the Master of the Rolls Archives Committee in 1943. This Committee sought to determine "the best organization for the administration of archives, and their protection from dispersal" and the best means of implementing such an organization. Its members were Hilary Jenkinson (later Sir Hilary); A. J. Collins (vice H. I. Bell, retired); L. Edgar Stephens and Irene Churchill, representing the British Records Association; and Lord Sackville, E. F. Jacob, and R. L. Atkinson, representing the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Deputy Keeper of the Public Records served as chairman. To this projected organization the Master of the Rolls Archives Committee assigned the burden of compiling a register of archives on a nationwide basis and the added duty of inspecting both local and private archives.[6]

Since it was believed that a nationwide registration of archives was really an extension of the work with which the Historical Manuscripts Commission had been charged previously, the Commission sought and received from the Treasury funds to undertake the preparation of the register under its surveillance. In this way the experience of the Commission since its inception in 1869 could be capitalized on. The original grant was limited to a period of two and a half years; and the staff consisted of Lt. Col. G. E. G. Malet, O. B. E., registrar; and Kathleen Edwards, assistant registrar. The Public Record Office provided typing services from its own

[3] Sir Raymond Evershed, "The National Register of Archives," in the *Times*, Oct. 31, 1955, p. 9, col. f.

[4] National Register of Archives, *Bulletin* no. 2, p. 46 (London, H. M. Stationery Office, Nov. 1949).

[5] Historical Manuscripts Commission, *The National Register of Archives*, p. 4 (London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1945; 3d ed., 1949).

[6] Institute of Historical Research, *Bulletin*, 20:39 (1943-45; issued 1947).

staff.[7] Thus, in 1945, began the National Register of Archives, a project jointly of the British Records Association, a private organization, and two governmental agencies, the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Public Record Office, over which presides the Master of the Rolls.

In order to discuss properly the aims of the National Register of Archives, it seems best at this point to define the limits within which the Public Record Office operates:

> This office is the main repository for the national archives emanating from the Courts of Law and Departments of State, including the records of special, local, and abolished jurisdictions such as the Star Chamber, and the County Palatine. The forty million documents in the office extend over a period of more than 800 years.[8]

Custody of the *national* archives had been established by legislative acts of 1838 and 1857.

In its infancy the Register stated its aims publicly in a negative fashion. The government, through the Register, was not trying to pry into private archives, nor did it intend to confiscate them. Again, the Register was not an irresponsible government agency seeking to force hordes of private researchers upon owners of archives (however willing these owners might be). On the positive side, the Register's primary aim was to discover the location and extent of all local archival collections in England. According to Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, the phrase "local and private archives" included

> records of all kinds of local authorities, county councils, urban and rural district councils, and parishes; diocesan and other ecclesiastical records of all kinds; records of semi-public institutions, universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, and endowed charities; records of public utility, business and professional undertakings and the muniments, many of them of great antiquity and immense historical value, of private individuals.[9]

As byproducts of this survey of local archives there were to be produced one central or national register and various indexes to the kinds of archives noted above.

To guide the Register in its early work the Historical Manuscripts Commission assigned a directorate with personnel strangely reminiscent of the Master of the Rolls Archives Committee. Members of this directorate were the Deputy Keeper of the Public

[7] G. E. G. Malet, "Aims and Methods of the National Register of Archives," in John Rylands Library, *Bulletin*, 30: 178-183 (Oct. 1946).

[8] Theodore Besterman, ed., *British Sources of Reference and Information*, p. 44 (London, British Council of ASLIB, 1947).

[9] Evershed, in the *Times*, Oct. 31, 1955, p. 9, col. f.

Records; R. L. Atkinson, secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; Mr. Jenkinson and Dr. Churchill, of the British Records Association; and E. F. Jacob.[10] Personnel changes in the staff of the Register came in 1946, when W. Doris Coates became Assistant Registrar, and again in 1952, when Miss Coates became Registrar after the death of Lt. Col. Malet. The original complement of 2 employed on the Register's staff grew with the passing of the years to 11, but this increase was not constant.

A word or two here concerning the difference in scope between the Register and the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The first duty of the Commission was to ascertain the places in which collections of general public interest—papers belonging both to institutions and to private families—were deposited. Thus the work of the Register was like that of the Commission, with, however, exceptions. In 1869 business establishments were not considered to be "institutions." Also, the Commission worked under a self-imposed time limitation (a line drawn at the early nineteenth century), and its reports tended to become more and more highly selective. Then, too, the Commission was not greatly interested in archival accumulations in relation to other similar archival groups. Whether or not a detailed report was to be made for a group of papers depended upon the limitations of time and selectivity. In contrast it was hoped the Register would not assign importance by selection but would survey accumulations as entireties.[11]

With no time limit as to date of local and private archive accumulation, the Register through its representative Lt. Col. Malet in 1946 could look forward in the next two and a half years to a goal of a million manuscript group registration cards, typed and filed in various indexes. White "master cards" were used for brief outlines of the records of each owner of an archival accumulation, pink cards for detailed itemization of records, and yellow cards for cross-references. Filing these cards under names of ancient parishes or boroughs (according to the location of each archival accumulation) produced a topographical index; another file was arranged under the names of owners of archives. Thus all material recorded by the Register could be found either by location or by owner's name. As a necessary part of the project of registration, Lt. Col. Malet set up a system of classifying the archives into

[10] Institute of Historical Research, *Bulletin*, 20:39.

[11] R. L. Atkinson, in National Register of Archives, *Bulletin*, no. 7, p. 1 (1955); W. Branch Johnson, "The National Register of Archives," in *Amateur Historian*, 1:127-129 (Feb.-Mar. 1953); Evershed, in the *Times*, Oct. 31, 1955, p. 9, col. f; and Whitaker's *Almanac*, p. 426 (London, 1958).

types similar to those already mentioned by Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls. These were subdivided into types of groups such as "Lord Lieutenancies, Sheriffs, Coroners, Quarter Sessions, County Councils, Boroughs, Districts, Statutory Authorities, etc; and again into Subject divisions and Classes, such as Registers, Minute-books, Correspondence, Court Rolls, and Deeds."[12] A rapid sorting of material wanted by class and locality could be obtained by using coded perforations.

In the early stages of the Register, the reports upon which these typed cards were based were submitted with startling lack of uniformity. The reasons for this were obvious: the Register's lack of power to require uniformity and its notable willingness to get the business at hand started by receiving all reports, whatever their style. Gradually a simple form was evolved to ensure that future reports would contain the type of information wanted. This form covered the following points:

1. Name and address of owner or custodian.
2. Category and classes of documents, with covering dates of each.
3. Names of all places covered by the documents, down to manors, hamlets, and benefices.
4. Names of important persons mentioned, for which purpose the *Dictionary of National Biography* might be used as a rough guide (but local persons of importance were to be included, as well as families mentioned in long series of documents).
5. A very brief description of the content, especially in the case of letters and diaries.[13]

From the simple form put forth as a guide to report writing it might be inferred that all the reports were alike both in form and in content. On the contrary, in the early years of the Register, three types or stages of reports have been considered standard procedure. As Registrar Malet pointed out in his Manchester address of October 1946:

> The First Stage form states only the existence of an accumulation, its ownership, and address, and its bare outlines; the Second Stage gives accurate details by Classes; while the Third—a very long term policy—is a simple list of the documents which has the great advantage of enabling any Owner to check any losses.[14]

It was evident, too, that the third-stage report could help scholars

[12] Malet, in John Rylands Library, *Bulletin*, 30:178-183.

[13] Lillian Redstone, ed., *Local Records, Their Nature and Care*, p. 223-227 (London, G. Bell & Sons, 1953).

[14] Malet, in John Rylands Library, *Bulletin*, 30:178-183.

greatly by indicating the location of the desired documents before they asked the owners for access to the records.[15]

By the time the Register had completed its framework (a statement of office procedures and policies) it was already well involved in the problem of how best to accomplish its avowed purpose—the registration of all archives in every class (other than those covered by the Record Office and Probate Acts). Previous registration of documents had taken the form of printed catalogs; and these would later be used for the Register's reports. The more urgent concern of the Register was to seek out neglected or unlisted collections. The printed catalogs could be made a second choice of means for attaining the Register's goal since these published works were always available for consultation, and while incomplete in themselves, they did list known documents already housed in institutions. If the Historical Manuscripts Commission and its branch, the National Register of Archives, had been equipped with mandatory power, a proclamation accompanied by admonishments would have brought a flow of reports from owners from the very beginning. But owners could not be compelled to reveal their archives—let alone report them to a governmental agency. The Register was ready and willing to cooperate with the owners, but a long campaign of education lay ahead before the owners, in appreciable numbers, would cooperate with the Register.[16]

In the various shires of England the local historical and archeological societies, some of them of very long standing and with an enviable publication record, constituted a means of bridging the gap between the Register and the owners of archival collections. To these societies the Register turned for assistance in its program. Local record offices, too, were approached with a request to provide the Register with lists of documents on loan to them or otherwise in their safekeeping. It is true that some of the older local record offices regarded the Register as an invader of their special domain. Some archivists and historians expressed the opinion that the Register's program was a mere duplication of effort and was therefore unwanted. From their attitude it was apparent that not only owners but also archivists, historians, and librarians needed persuasion to cooperate.[17]

The Register went to the people also, at the grassroots level. The Historical Manuscripts Commission, in 1945 and again in 1949, published a seven-page pamphlet to broadcast its appeal for

[15] Historical Manuscripts Commission, *The National Register*, p. 7 (3d ed.).
[16] Johnson, in *Amateur Historian*, 1:127-129 (Feb.-Mar. 1953).
[17] Redstone, *Local Records*, p. 223-227.

assistance. (Sagely enough, the Register is *not* mentioned in the first five pages, and but briefly on the sixth.) This appeal was directed to owners and custodians of documents and to persons with specialized knowledge, of subjects or of neighborhoods, upon which the Register might draw. "By answering a very few questions of simple fact in regard to the existence, nature and location of the Archives in their own or their friends' possession," the pamphlet enjoins at the end, "they will, *without prejudicing in any way the rights of ownership*, be making a valued contribution to their Country's History both National and Local." [18] The Commission believed that certain persons already trained in making friendly contacts with people, such as the village doctor or the parish priest, could visit any home or institution, secure the necessary information, and report back to the Register. But voluntary helpers of all classes and callings were needed, and their efforts were welcomed both by the Commission and the Register.

The voluntary helper organization was usually organized by shires, with a county secretary as the nominal chairman. Invitations to inaugural county meetings ranged in number from 1,000 for a small county to 3,000 for a large one. Similarly, the size of the county committees varied. In 1948, Buckinghamshire had a 21-member committee and the committees of Bedfordshire and Essex had 45 and 57 members respectively. No stereotyped pattern of organization was followed, each county chose the framework best suited to its interests, and there might be area as well as county secretaries. For a large county there might be committees for the hundred, the rural district, or the rural deanery, with an executive committee acting under the county committee but itself composed of representatives of local authorities, landowners, and other substantial interests. These county committees, whatever their nature or organization, could not produce results overnight. Experience demonstrated that between the time of the inaugural meeting and the production of reports in quantity there was an interval of from 12 to 18 months.[19]

In order to serve the best interests of the Register, county committees had many functions to perform. A primary duty was to approach owners of archival materials and, after surveying them, to offer assistance in locating a repository for their safekeeping. These committees were to guide and train the voluntary workers,

[18] Historical Manuscripts Commission, *The National Register*, p. 7 (3d ed.). The italics are supplied.

[19] National Register of Archives, *Bulletin* no. 1, p. 3 (London, H. M. Stationery Office, Nov. 1948).

many of whom, possessing no special knowledge, relied on tact, common sense, and familiarity with the region in doing their assigned work. By designating areas to each worker, the county committee was ensured against duplication of effort and against failure to cover the entire area under its jurisdiction. Several duties of the county committees were concerned, naturally, with the reports made on local archival collections. A salient duty of the committees was to provide suitable housing for these reports while they were being gathered in preparation for the Register.[20]

In order to encourage voluntary workers and to stimulate them to greater endeavors, exhibitions of documents already reported on were held and both local and national conferences took place. Typical of these conferences was the sixth, an account of which, quoted from a publication of the British Records Association, follows:

> The Sixth Conference of the National Register of Archives was held at Vinters' Hall (London) on Thursday 22 March 1956. The morning was arranged as a time for informal meeting and discussion; against a background of refreshments and an impressive Exhibition showing the progress of the Register's work. This included besides photocopies of documents from notable archives whose rescue or deposit the Commission had arranged, specimens of lists and inventories reproduced by the Register's photoprinting apparatus for distribution to record offices, libraries and other places of research. The more formal meeting took place in the afternoon, with Sir Hilary Jenkinson in the chair. Mr. S. D. Freer, the Assistant Registrar, spoke on the Newcastle papers, formerly at Clumber, and now through the agency of the Register deposited at Nottingham University. Miss Alison Reeve spoke on the records of the Foundling Hospital; and Mr. H. M. Colvin spoke of the National Register as seen by an historian and user of documents. The Conference was concluded by a visit and speech from the Master of the Rolls.[21]

As regards the Register's relationship with owners of archival collections, within the London area in particular owners have invited the Register to make an inspection of their papers. This inspection service, started on a very small scale, has grown rapidly. If owners were unprepared to preserve their collections and to permit scholars to have access to them, the Register was ready to suggest places for permanent deposit or long-term loan. Sir Raymond Evershed has pointed out that such action of the Register was the chief factor in preventing valuable collections of archives from being dispersed or entirely lost.[22] The Newcastle papers, mentioned as a subject of discussion at the sixth conference, are an example of a discovery made during an inspection. For many years

[20] Malet, in John Rylands Library, *Bulletin*, 30:178-183.
[21] *Archives*, 2:438 (1956).
[22] Evershed, in the *Times*, Nov. 1, 1955, p. 9, col. f.

historians had searched fruitlessly for these papers. As a result of the Register's services the owner was relieved of the burden of caring for the collection, and historians gained access to it at Nottingham University. Miss Coates has emphasized the historical importance in this collection, of the "correspondence between the first Duke and his brother Henry Pelham, when Prime Minister; correspondence of the second Duke with Lord Bute, the elder Pitt and Sir Henry Clinton, who was Commander-in-Chief during the American War of Independence." [23]

Deposits of collections are arranged with great care, and the negotiations for several deposits may occupy the staff of the Register at one and the same time. Because the owners of important and interesting archival groups must respect both the rights and the wishes of their heirs, the Register has usually recommended that the material be deposited locally in a record office, a public library, or a college or university library, under a long-term loan.

For publicity the Register has used several media. Posters have been distributed, broadcast talks given, and conferences held. The chief reliance, however, has been on the printing and distribution of bulletins, averaging 44 pages. These bulletins were issued at first as part of a training program to guide county committees in their work and to inform them of what other county committees were doing with equivalent manpower but with differing points of view. It was possible in these bulletins to reaffirm the goals of the Register and to point out by comparison with actual conditions certain areas more deserving of the local committees' attentions. The emphasis later changed to providing research workers with information suitable to their needs. As for the current manner of distributing the *Bulletin*, Miss Coates states:

> Both Bulletins and LIST OF ACCESSIONS have been distributed *gratis* to the larger libraries and Institutions in the United States as well as in the British Isles, the Commonwealth and a few European countries. This year, however, at the direction of the Commissioners, the LIST OF ACCESSIONS TO REPOSITORIES is being sold by H. M. Stationery Office and included in their list of publications.[24]

The National Register of Archives, published first in 1945, with a third edition in 1949, is not to be confused with the publications of the Register, the full catalog entry of which is as follows:

> Great Brit. Historical manuscripts commission. National register of archives. Bulletin, no. 1. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Nov. 1948. 24 p.

[23] "Inspections by the Register's Staff," in National Register of Archives, *Bulletin* no. 7, p. 4 (Winter 1955).

[24] W. D. Coates to L. W. Van Kersen, Feb. 3, 1959.

Bulletin, no. 2. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Nov. 1949. 54 p.
Bulletin, no. 3. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Nov. 1951. 56 p.
Bulletin, no. 4. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1953. 47 p.
Bulletin, no. 5. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1954. 37 p.
Bulletin, no. 6. List of accessions to repositories. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Summer 1955. 52 p.
Bulletin, no. 7. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Winter 1955. 30 p.
[Bulletin, no. 8.] List of accessions to repositories [in 1956]. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1957. 49 p.
Bulletin, no. 9. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1957. 29 leaves, *photoprinted.*
Copyrighted in 1958, but not in the Bulletin series: List of accessions to repositories in 1957. London, H. M. Stationery Office, c1958. 40 p.

These bulletins (others than nos. 6 and 8 and the last), through either the Historical Manuscripts Commission's foreword or the Registrar's notes, give a fairly complete picture of the Register's activities during the 13 or more years of its existence.

Bulletin no. 1 contains both a foreword by Sir Hilary Jenkinson, Deputy Keeper of the Records and Executive Commissioner, and an introduction by the secretary of the Commission, R. L. Atkinson, O. B. E. The Deputy Keeper admitted that a promised *Pamphlet on Reporting* had not appeared but suggested that the British Records Association's *Memorandum* no. 7, "Modern Records, What May We Destroy?" and *Memorandum* no. 8, "Accumulations in Solicitors' Offices," be used. Secretary Atkinson's introduction discussed the long period spent in developing the framework of the Register, the organization of county meetings and committees, the time lag in the production of reports by county committees, and the rather meager support (£30 a year) that the Commission could provide a county committee from its budget. The "Reports from the Counties" printed in this bulletin show the methods of handling the registration of archival collections. In Bedfordshire, 17 working reports had covered approximately 40,000 manuscripts. The Honorary Secretary of the Northeast area of Essex, a printer-publisher, had given the National Register of Archives some publicity in a guidebook he had produced. Warwickshire had sent in a few reports to the Register, but the voluntary workers there had chosen parish records to start with, since these were fairly modern and on that account quite easy to read! During the period covered by this bulletin, 37 localities supplied the Register with 299 first-stage, 50 second-stage, and 371 third-stage reports—a total of 720.

Bulletin no. 2 followed the same plan and range of contents as

Bulletin no. 1, except for the foreword, provided this time by Secretary Atkinson. He mentioned the divergence in functions between the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the National Register of Archives and emphasized the fact that the Register, in unrestricted fashion, could survey all local archives from medieval to modern times. From the "Registrar's Notes" one learns that there were only ten shires not included in the Register's framework, that the staff had increased by two, to a total of eight persons; that the *Pamphlet on Reporting* had not yet been completed; that the topographical card index required the proofreading of archaic place names; that numerous inspections by the central staff had been made; and that a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* had publicized the Register. The plight of Hampshire might have been reported by other shires: "Unfortunately a number of owners have failed to comply to the request made to them on behalf of the National Register of Archives." The second annual conference of the National Register of Archives, November 15, 1948, considered nonlocal (or foreign) archives; the assistance in listing documents that a university library could provide, especially the writing of third-stage reports; listing in a county record office; and listing in public libraries. Mr. Atkinson reviewed the subject of finances, saying that county committees might have their expenses refunded but not prepaid, and that the appropriation for refunding could not be extended beyond a certain allotted time. *Bulletin* no. 2 closes with a "List of County Representatives," corrected to April 30, 1950, showing a total of 46 persons on the roster.

The content of *Bulletin* no. 3 is similar to that of no. 2. Secretary Atkinson's foreword dwelt on the intention of the Register to emphasize institutional, or corporate, records, since these records had scarcely been touched by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Commission, he added, needed the help of the voluntary workers in getting information "of actual or expected changes of ownership and location." The Registrar noted that only six counties still lacked local committees; that a standard form of agreement for the depositing of archives had been reached, "to ensure the maximum advantages to owners while guarding against the loss of public money on upkeep and repairs" of the deposited collections. A staff increase to ten persons had been authorized. The delay in issuing the *Notes on Reporting*, renamed *Manual for Helpers*, was causing serious difficulty. The grand total of reports received from October 1949 to June 1951 was 2,924.

Bulletin no. 4, 1953, notes the death of Lt. Col. Malet and the appointment of Miss Coates as Registrar in his place on Oct. 1,

1952. Secretary Atkinson's foreword was a tribute to Lt. Col. Malet, and he referred to the Register's original aim as "a brief directory of archives to be primarily compiled from printed sources," with local publishing societies called upon to verify the information thus obtained. Miss Coates noted that the staff had been decreased because of a national economy move; that the index of personal names was not detailed but selective and that school, business, and professional records were not getting sufficient attention from the county committees. Among county activities, the publication of the *Guide to the Berkshire Record Office*, with the assistance of the Register's voluntary helpers, seemed worthy of note. No less than 58 owners or titles of archival collections were mentioned in the "notes on some reports," 46 names appeared in the "List of County Honorary Secretaries," and 1,268 reports had been received from July 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953.

In *Bulletin* no. 5, 1954, the foreword mentioned briefly Sir Hilary Jenkinson's retirement after 40 years of service. Mr. Atkinson could not be too severe about the apparent hoarding of archival collections in banks, solicitors' offices, and furniture repositories. The Registrar's notes again referred to areas in which more activity on the part of county committees could be expected, deplored the acute shortage of voluntary helpers with time and knowledge to make detailed reports, and reminded readers that reports already sent in must be kept up to date by informing the Register of any changes either in ownership or location. Proceedings of the fifth conference, mentioned earlier in this article, were reported in this bulletin. Reports received from June 1, 1953, to May 31, 1954, numbered 1,203. The "selected reports" summarized the collections of 86 owners. These were prefaced with the note:

> It is particularly requested that no approach should be made to the owners of the documents, except through the Historical Manuscripts Commission; since, owing to shortage of staff, many owners have difficulty in dealing with such enquiries. This does not apply to deposited documents; in such cases application should be made to the custodians.

Bulletin no. 6, *List of Accessions to Repositories*, marked a departure from the usual contents of the bulletins but was a continuation of material formerly published by the Institute of Historical Research in its own bulletin. That publication had listed, in two parts, migrations of historical manuscripts: first, from booksellers' and auctioneers' catalogs, information about manuscripts for sale; and second, from the annual reports of national and local

repositories, information about manuscripts received through purchase, gift, or deposit. The Register undertook to publish the second feature only; the other has continued to be published in the Institute of Historical Research *Bulletin*. The Register's first list of accessions gave brief reports from 86 national or local repositories, but without an index. Space limitations prevented including the names of all depositors, but complete information could be obtained from the Register's central office files. As for omitting an index, it was decided that the appearance of an index in each list of accessions would result in an awkward and cumbersome reference tool. It was necessary, however, to remind students and historians, as well as other users of the list, that card indexes for the material recorded were available at the Register's headquarters in London.

National repositories are the Public Record Office, the Scottish Record Office, and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. (For Scotland, a full summary of records transmitted to the Register House in Edinburgh appears in the unpublished "Annual Report of the Keeper of the Records of Scotland," and a list of the principal accessions is published each October in the *Scottish Historical Review*.) Next in importance to the national repositories are the five copyright libraries: the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Cambridge University Library, the National Library of Scotland, and the National Library of Wales. The bulletin devoted 3 pages to the reports of these important libraries, 23 to accessions of county record offices, and 17 to "Other Institutions." Since the arrangement of institutions within groups is alphabetical under place name, an alphabetical list of repositories is provided at the end.[25]

Bulletin no. 7, Winter 1955, appearing soon after the list of accessions, celebrated the Register's decennial year. In his foreword Secretary Atkinson engaged in a retrospective survey:

> The main innovations of the Register as originally envisaged were the absence of any limitations of date and the emphasis on the importance of regarding an archive group as an organic whole. . . .
>
> It was not of course supposed that the Register could go into as much detail as the printed [Commission] Reports, but it was hoped that it might give some idea of the whole range of an accumulation rather than pick out the most important documents. At first indeed what was contemplated was something in the nature of a directory summarizing in a few lines the general

[25] A full summary and detailed analysis of archival groups in the list of accessions is reserved for *Bulletin* no. 10, 1958.

nature and extent of each archive accumulation with covering dates; but it soon became clear that such a summary to be at all accurate or useful must be based on and reduced from much fuller and more detailed information.

Secretary Atkinson was convinced that the Register had not followed the example of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of giving undue importance to family documents; he stated, to prove his point, that a comparison of the different types of records reported up to October 1955 had shown 43.2% parish as against 41.5% family papers. While this left but 15.3% for all other kinds of records, it could be demonstrated that family papers, particularly of the manorial period, contained source material for the study of local government and sometimes included references to institutions as well.

Miss Coates contributed to *Bulletin* no. 7 a summary, "The National Register of Archives, 1945-1955." The general inference of this ten-year report was that the Register had grown to be a national institution, changing both its form and scope. Indicative of this trend was the fact that the original index—which recorded only actual location of the manuscripts, not the places to which their contents related—had developed into several voluminous indexes (one of place-names, another of persons, and still another of subjects). This bulletin revealed also the result of inspections made by the staff of the Register upon invitation of the owners of archival collections. Several important groups of papers were turned up, including those of Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, and those of the first Viscount Hardinge as Governor-General of India, 1844-48. The Register pointed with pride to the first large deposit, that of the Fitzwilliam manuscripts from Wentworth Woodhouse. These papers had been received by the Sheffield Central Library on a long-term loan arranged through the Register. In the report of county activities, tribute was paid to local archivists and librarians, who were supplying most of the accession reports. Local record offices had profited from this work in that a local repository often obtained on deposit the very documents upon which it had reported. In "reporting activities" of county organizations, the county record office of London headed the list with a survey of parish records for nearly half of London south of the Thames. In Northumberland, while the librarian was on the trail of some missing minute books of the guild of barber-surgeons (which he did not find), he discovered a set of records that had strayed away from the Bakers' and Brewers' Company. Warwickshire had a summary of papers on the Rugby school, including the 1567 will of Lawrence Sheriff of London, its founder. The papers

of two pottery firms were reported on: Watson's Pottery of Wattisfield, Suffolk (title deeds from 1735); and Josiah Wedgewood & Sons, Ltd., Staffordshire (chemical experiment books of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Staffordshire deeds from the thirteenth century, and pattern books of the nineteenth century). Another interesting report was that of the Nightingale Training School for nurses, London, listing correspondence of Florence Nightingale on nursing, hospitals, the Crimean and Franco-Prussian Wars, and the British Nursing Association (about 1,300 items). The business of undertaking was reported upon in Sussex, where the funeral ledgers of one firm from 1824 were noted as a complete set.

Bulletin no 8, the second edition of the *List of Accessions . . .*, follows the pattern of *Bulletin* no. 6. Ninety-four institutions reported deposits of archival material. Good news to students and historians was the indication, in the "Index to Repositories," that 73 of the 94 could supply copies of the documents listed. In *Bulletin* no. 6 sources of information for Scottish records had been noted especially. In no. 8 attention was called to details of accessions to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, published in the *Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for Northern Ireland* (H. M. Stationery Office, Chicester Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland). The 40-odd headings under which documents were listed might have been reduced (to the greater usefulness of the bulletin) by avoiding overlapping and duplication of types. The heading "Highways & Bridges" competes with another, "Roads, Bridges & Railways"; still another, "Railways," stands by itself. Instead of using the one heading "Business Records," two are used—"Business and Industrial" and "Commercial and Industrial." In one case journals are combined with letters (which also stands by itself) and in another case with logs. Thus we have "Letters," "Letters and Journals," and "Logs and Journals." But it is in matters ecclesiastical that the greatest divergence is to be found—"Ecclesiastical," "Capitular & Diocesan Records," "Episcopal," "Archidiaconal," "Probate & Archdeaconry," and "Peculiars," a form of church court. (In extenuation of this multiplicity of headings it probably can be urged that the editor does not wish to be presumptuous in changing the phraseology supplied by the contributors, upon whom the Register depends.) Some very extensive collections were noted in this list of accessions. The British Museum acquired the personal letters, 1876-1927, of Augustine Birrell, English essayist and Chief Secretary for Ireland. In Durham, the Church Commission estimated a total of 450,000 items

in the Bishopric Estates and the Dean & Chapter Estates. Letters from Welsh emigrants to America, 1795-1878, are in the possession of the University College of North Wales, at Bangor. The Berkshire Record Office lists (among other things) minute books of the Vale of the White Horse Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, 1676-1789. Most of the accessions to the Lincolnshire Archives Office were family and estate records. This is not unusual in county record offices; of the 38 such offices that listed their accessions, only 4 do not mention family and estate records. Under Class V, "Other Institutions," are city libraries, museums, and special trusts, such as the Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust, at Stratford-upon-Avon. The last, by the way, does not mention having accessioned any Shakespeare manuscripts currently, but it has received, apart from the usual family and estate records, 18 plans, 1847-1902, of the Stratford workhouse.

Bulletin no. 9 lacked the usual foreword by Secretary Atkinson; an obituary notice paid tribute to his wise guidance of the accounts and affairs of the Register from its founding. (In his stead, R. H. Ellis was appointed Secretary on Mar. 1, 1957.) The Registrar noted an increased demand for information about private archives (almost too much for the small staff to handle); progress on the various indexes; the manner of distributing the "lists of accessions"; the tracing of dispersed collections and their reassembly in the Hampshire Record Office; inspections made and deposits arranged; and the considerable number of private papers which had been turned up by publicity in the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* and in the Home and French Services of the B. B. C. The Spring-Rice papers, about 300 letters, appeared in this group. The sixth conference of the National Register of Archives, held March 22, 1956, was again reported, but this time from the viewpoint of the Register rather than that of the British Records Association. Under the heading of county activities, the decreasing importance of the local voluntary helper organization was indicated; for, with the decline in the number of voluntary workers and the rapid increase in the number of local record offices, the Register had turned to the latter both for local representation and for gathering information on local archives. In this bulletin, 53 reports were summarized, with several counties submitting more than one report. Buckinghamshire reported a long series of title documents, covering the years 1325-1856, and concerning Gayhurst, the home of Sir Everard Digby, associate of Guy Fawkes in the famous Gunpowder Plot of 1605. One instance of damage by fire due to enemy action was given in the report on the parish registers of St. Paul's Church, Devonport.

Perhaps because of the Registrar's urging, more business archives seem to have been reported upon than in previous issues—for instance, archives of predecessors to Lloyds Bank, 1797-1895, and minute books of the London Lead Company, 1692-1860, in the possession of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. Of interest to students of Canadian history are the Seaton manuscripts, reported on by Devon as "Official and private letters and papers, 1806-63, of Field-Marshall Sir John Colborne, 1st Baron Seaton, (eight boxes), covering his military service and his periods of office in Guernsey, Canada, the Ionian Islands, and Ireland, including many papers on the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-1838." After an interval of almost 80 years, during which the papers were thought to be lost, the school records of the King Edward VI Grammar School at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, had been restored. These records date from 1573 and could not have been replaced. In its work of inspection the Register's staff had been called upon to view the archives of Mr. Malet de Carteret on the Island of Jersey and by so doing had established a precedent. The list of county honorary secretaries at the end of this bulletin still numbered 49.

The *List of Accessions to Repositories in 1957*, published in 1958, was included in the Stationery Office's list of publications and was being sold through its branches in the United Kingdom and through booksellers. Repositories are still listed in five groups, in more or less descending order, but their number has grown to 105, of which 78 can supply copies of documents to research workers.

Conclusions

The National Register and local record offices

At first there was some inevitable duplication of effort in the registration of local archives; and some archivists, librarians, and historians felt strongly that the National Register was usurping their functions. As time went on, however, and the ties between the Register and the local record offices became better established, this antipathy diminished; and still later the views of the opposing camps were reconciled. Those helpers at the local or regional level who provided the Register with most of the registration reports had due recognition; and the local record offices found that they gained from this cooperation by receiving, through deposit or long-term loan, many documents that they had reported to the National Register.

The National Register and other archival agencies

It has been intimated that the National Register was the child of the British Records Association. Although this statement is not strictly accurate, the influence of the Association was important in bringing the National Register into being. A most cordial relationship has existed between the two. The Pilgrim Trust, which in 1950-51 sponsored the survey of ecclesiastical archives, received indirect assistance from the National Register. Accordingly, when the project was completed, the unpublished results of the survey were deposited at the central office of the Register, where they could easily be consulted. Another archival agency with which the Register maintains amicable relations is the Business Archives Council. While this body has been less active within its field than the British Records Association, there is some evidence to suggest that the renewed interest of the council is due to the Register's progress in the registration of business archives.

The National Register and "registerable" documents

It is not surprising that some owners of documents held by families for centuries with little if any regulation by the civil government should consider them relatively unimportant and certainly not worth recording by the local archivist or registering by the National Register. Invitations to such owners met with no response. At one time Secretary Atkinson had occasion to deplore the "hoarding" of documents in banks, solicitors' offices, and even furniture warehouses, where access to these sizable collections was not freely granted even to the owners and where availability to others was an impossibility. Much stalwart local effort, assisted by the inspection staff of the Register, was needed to overcome this great impediment to the registration program.

Limitations of the registration system

Although it is true that the exact place of deposit of a particular collection can be obtained from the files at the National Register's central office, this assurance applies only to deposited collections, not to the registration reports as a whole. Secretary Atkinson, in *Bulletin* no. 3, stated clearly the Historical Manuscripts Commission's need for information concerning actual or expected changes of ownership and location; and the Registrar's notes in *Bulletin* no. 5 contained a reminder that changes of ownership or location must be reported to the Register. The Register's information thus seems to be in a state of flux. Better recognition of the services performed by the Register, a widespread appeal to clipping bureaus,

and a new direction to the Register's publicity program might achieve the goal of up-to-date information.

Publicity for the National Register

Examples of good publicity for the National Register of Archives are: Sir Raymond Evershed's articles in the *Times*, the "Notes" in the *Institute of Historical Research Bulletin*, the special pamphlet on the National Register prepared and published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the article by Registrar Malet in the *John Rylands Library Bulletin* (see footnote 20), and, of course, the bulletins of the National Register itself.

Of doubtful value was the comment by the editor of the *Amateur Historian* depicting the National Register as a "new organization" when in reality it was then (February 1953) already almost ten years old. Likewise, the comment by Lord Leconfield that the requirements of the National Register were "slightly totalitarian" required a vigorous rebuttal from Miss Coates.

Another indication of the need for more publicity in the right places is a prominent advertisement in *Notes and Queries for Somerset & Dorset* (vol. 27, no. 267, Mar. 1958), as follows:

> The British Association for American studies is engaged in a 2-3 year project of listing and briefly describing all sources of manuscript material in the United Kingdom that are relevant in any way to American history. We are particularly anxious to tap local knowledge and sources of information, and we are most grateful for any clues about where such material may be found. Possible sources are the archives of firms who may have traded with the United States; the archives of friendly societies, trade unions, or philanthropic bodies who may perhaps have sponsored migration schemes to the United States in the 19th century; and of course letters in the hands of private individuals.

It does not appear that the National Register was consulted before this advertisement was placed.

Parliament and the National Register

Parliament has been a niggardly godfather to the National Register of Archives. The Register began operations in the most parsimonious way, and whatever growth it has experienced has been due less to legislative guidance than to the wise counsel and devoted fostering of Secretary Atkinson. Perhaps for the National Register to come to its full maturity, there is need for another Lord Greene, whose Committee with the sanction of the Treasury first brought about the establishment of the National Register of Archives.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Belgium. Archives de l'État à Namur. *Inventaire des Archives de la Commission d'Assistance Publique de Namur, an V-1870*, par L. Genicot, C. Douxchamps-Lefevre et J. Bovesse. Bruxelles, 1959. 105 p.

Braibant, Charles. *L'histoire fille des archives*. Paris, Société des Études Historiques, 1959. 29 p.

Essex. County Council. *Report of the County Archivist for 1958-1959*, by F. G. Emmison. Chelmsford, n. d., 14 p.

France. Archives Nationales. *Exposition de documents d'état civil français, XV^e-XIX^e siècles*. Paris, 1959. 31 p.

———. *Inventaire des archives imprimées (partie antérieure à 1945: série AD)*, tome 1, AD✠ à AD XVIII. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. 216 p.

———. *Musée de l'histoire de France, III; salles consacrées aux XVI^e XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles: catalogue*, par J.-P. Babelon. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. 100 p. illus.

———. *Registres du Trésor des Chartes, tome I, Règne de Philippe le Bel; inventaire analytique*, établi par les archivistes aux Archives Nationales sous la direction de Robert Fawtier. (*Inventaires et documents* publiés sous la direction de Charles Braibant). Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. lx, 688 p.

France. Direction des Archives de France. *Actes de la quatrième table ronde internationale des archives (histoire littéraire, géographie, économie actuelle)*, par Charles Braibant et Robert-Henri Bautier. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1959. 89 p.

———. *Les archives de la richesse française*, par Charles Braibant. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. viii p.

———. *Catalogue général des cartes, plans et dessins d'architecture, tome premier série N; Paris et le Département de la Seine*, par Minque Hébert et Jacques Thirion avec le concours de Suzanne Olivier. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. xix, 427 p. illus.

———. *Code des archives de France, tome II; organisation technique des archives départementales*. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. vi, 367 p.

———. *État sommaire des versements faits aux Archives Nationales par les ministères et les administrations qui en dépendent (série F, BB Justice et AD XIX)*, tome III, fascicule 2. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1957. P. 239-467.

———. *Guide des recherches dans les fonds d'enregistrement sous l'ancien régime*, par Gabrielle Vilar-Berrogain. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. 385, iv p.

———. *La série d'extrême-orient du fonds des archives coloniales conservé aux Archives Nationales (registres C^{11} à C^{127})*, par Ferréol de Ferry. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1958. 208 p.

India. National Archives. *Calendar of Persian Correspondence; Being Letters which Passed between Some of the Company's Servants and Indian Rulers and Notables*, vol. X, 1792-93. Delhi, 1959. xxx, 419, xli p.

Indian Historical Records Commission. *Proceedings of the Thirty-Third Session*, Volume XXXIII. Bhubaneswar, 1958. Part I, 112 p.; Part II, ii, 156 p. illus.

———. *Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Session*, Volume XXXIV. Trivandrum, 1958. Part I, ii, 129 p.; Part II, 214 p.

The National Micro News; 1960 Supplement to the Guide to Microreproduction Equipment. (*Official Publication* of the National Microfilm Association, no. 45, April 1960.) Annapolis, Md., P.O. Box 386, 1960. P. 237-356.

Syrett, Harold C., ed. *American Historical Documents*. (*College Outline Series*, no. 100). New York, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 1960. xiv, 427 p.

Reviews of Books

HENRY P. BEERS, *Editor*

National Archives

Conference Reports

The Present World of History: a Conference on Certain Problems in Historical Agency Work in the United States, edited by James H. Rodabaugh. (Madison, American Association for State and Local History, 1959. 129 p., illus.)

During the past decade two of the annual meetings (1954 and 1957) of the American Association for State and Local History were devoted to introspective discussions covering the historical society movement in the United States and Canada. The minutes of the 1954 sessions, edited by Clifford L. Lord, were published in 1958 under the title *Ideas in Conflict: a Colloquium on Certain Problems in Historical Society Work*. The present volume, edited by James H. Rodabaugh, covers the 1957 proceedings, which were held at Columbus, Ohio.

Three panelists—Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers University, Phyllis H. Winkelman of the Nebraska State Historical Society, and Everett Walters of the Ohio State University—under the moderating influence of J. Duane Squires of Colby Junior College, participated in the first session of the 1957 symposium. All three speakers unanimously supported the declaration that "the historical society is an educational institution." But, as might have been expected, neither the panelists nor the volunteer speakers who joined in the subsequent discussions were able to agree on the precise constituencies that should be served by a historical society in its capacity as an educational institution.

Roy F. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania addressed the second session, a joint meeting of the association and the Society of American Archivists. His paper, "Alice in Wonderland after Eighteen Years," expressed considerable dissatisfaction with developments in American historiography during the period 1940-1957 and vigorously called for a reinstatement of political history as a means of achieving that great desideratum, a true cultural history of the United States.

The third session, presided over by W. Edwin Hemphill of the Virginia State Library, was agitated by the "acquisition policies of presidential libraries." The panelists who discussed this lively topic—made pertinent by a letter of inquiry addressed to the Archivist of the United States in 1956 by the president of the association—were Herman Kahn of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Howard H. Peckham of the William L. Clements Library, Stephen T. Riley of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and David C. Mearns of the Library of Congress.

With Holman J. Swinney of the Idaho State Historical Society in the chair, the fourth session, devoted to "the artifact in history," got underway with a broadside from William B. Hesseltine of the University of Wisconsin, who steadfastly maintained that "until artifacts can be subjected to internal criticism and made to bear witness, the task of historical methodology is unfinished." Messrs. J. C. Harrington of the National Park Service and Anthony N. B. Garvan of the Smithsonian Institution sought to mollify the professor by demonstrating that the artifact can indeed be fitted into the framework of the search for historical truth.

Three papers, geared to the theme "significant developments in local history," were presented at the fifth session, with William D. Aeschbacher of the Nebraska State Historical Society in the chair. James M. Smith of the Institute of Early American History and Culture surveyed recent productions in the field of colonial history, ascribing in part the growing interest in local historical studies to the influence of Sir Lewis Namier and calling for more foundation pieces on which a new synthesis of American colonial history can be constructed. Francis P. Weisenburger of Ohio State University rendered a similar service, but on a topical rather than a chronological basis, using the fields of religious and ethnic history in maintaining that "local history becomes sheer antiquarianism if unrelated to broader concepts and insights, while history on a broader scale degenerates into unverified generalizations if unchecked by the study of numerous particular situations." The paper of Philip D. Jordan of the University of Minnesota probed the boundaries of social and cultural history and the social historian's problems of bibliographic organization.

Thomas D. Clark of the University of Kentucky addressed the final, or sixth, session, using as his topic "the present world of history." His remarks provided a fitting conclusion to a series of meetings that generously exhibited the mutations of scholarly local historical interests and clearly demonstrated that the field of historical endeavor is vastly diversified.

John Melville Jennings

Virginia Historical Society

American Records Management Association. Bay Area Chapter. *Proceedings of the Records Management Workshop and Conference, San Francisco, California, October 21-22, 1959.* (N. p., n. d. 77 p.)

American Records Management Association. *The Corporate Secretary Looks at Records Management*, by Frank H. Case. (N. p., n. d. 21 p., appendixes. Processed.)

These are two booklets generated by the American Records Management Association, the first being the proceedings of a workshop conducted by ARMA's Bay Area chapter in San Francisco, and the second a principal address by Frank H. Case, Assistant Secretary, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at ARMA's annual meeting. Together they demonstrate the high-level contribution being made to the records management profession by ARMA.

The workshop proceedings contain several formal speeches and separate

summaries by individual seminar leaders. Emmett J. Leahy's keynote address will raise some eyebrows. Not only does he hint at the abolition of the office as we know it, but, based on the Army's experience with its new functional file system, he predicts the obsolescence of the retention schedule as we know it. Leahy strikes closer to the outlook of most records managers when he states that "no longer can a company afford not to build a records center." Records management people have appreciated this for some time. Leahy goes further and presents a new yardstick for measuring the efficiency of a records center; the cost per cubic foot of records being stored. This new standard, as opposed to the old cubic foot/square foot ratio (which reflected nothing more than space utilization) includes an assessment of the cost of operation, a figure which many organizations will find useful. His figures show an increase in the cubic foot/square foot ratio of 2 : 1 to 11 : 1 over the last 18 years, with an 80 percent reduction in rental cost per cubic foot of records stored.

Dexter Stoner, of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, has a whimsical characterization of electronic computers: "big, dumb, usually friendly beasts of burden." He also touches on something often overlooked, the increasing importance of knowing how to maintain a tape library. Edward N. Johnson, of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, presents the story of the continuity of government program, especially as it relates to records. His speech is a frank delineation of the thinking about records done by OCDM, the legislation OCDM recommends, and the responsibilities of the records management profession in helping government at all levels to institute a records preservation program. Lester Gerber's seminar presentation on "Protecting Essential Records" is a sophisticated approach to the vital records problem. His theory, apparently proved out in practice, is that "a vital records program should be designed to protect information which is absolutely essential for . . . reestablishment . . . in the most expeditious manner and with the least cost."

Frank H. Case's speech reflects the road that A. T. & T. traveled in setting up records retention programs. Case has good comments on the processes of determining retention periods and incisive remarks on various aspects of records management, including microfilming, storage costs, and vital records programs. His speech is a good summary of the elements of a records retention program and the factors to be considered.

William L. Rofes

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

Technical Studies

Deterioration of Book Stock: Causes and Remedies; Two Studies on the Permanence of Book Paper Conducted by W. J. Barrow, ed. by Randolph W. Church. (Virginia State Library *Publications*, no. 10; Richmond, 1959. 70 p., tables.)

The first section of this report gives data on the strength of papers in 500 nonfiction books published between 1900 and 1949. About 10 percent were already too weak to withstand rebinding, while 80 percent more probably

would not last another 50 years. Although many archivists occasionally encounter books of such poor quality, the seriousness of the problem shown by this study probably has not been appreciated generally.

The second section deals with the durability of book papers currently being used and with means for improving their stability. Of 19 English-finish and test papers, only 4 appear suitable for archival use. Seven coated papers showed better folding endurance and stability.

Since acidity has been shown to be the principal cause of deterioration, the method used for stabilization was neutralization by soaking the papers overnight in a saturated solution of calcium and magnesium bicarbonates. Aging tests showed that six modern book papers so treated had about ten times greater stability than the same papers untreated. The report suggests that it would be desirable to treat current volumes intended for archival purposes before deterioration occurs. Even though this involves removal of the text from the covers and rebinding after treatment, the reviewer is inclined to agree that this would be more economical and satisfactory in the long run, especially if the pH of the untreated paper is low.

The booklet also states that development of a commercial permanent and durable book paper is in progress. The report is printed on an experimental paper of this kind; this appears to be of good quality. If a strong, durable book paper that is technically and economically practicable can be realized, it would be a major advance in the field of archival materials. Mr. Barrow and Mr. Church seem to be proceeding logically and carefully, and further reports from them should be awaited with sanguine interest.

ROBERT B. HOBBS

National Bureau of Standards

MANUALS

Museum Registration Methods, by Dorothy H. Dudley and Irma Bezold. (Washington, D. C., American Association of Museums, 1958. xi, 225 p., illus. $7.50 [$6. to AAM members].)

Civilization leaves many remnants through which we can look back upon the culture of the past. Those constituting writing on paper (or other durable materials) we treasure as records. We preserve them in our archives and take great concern for their content, condition, and provenance. The past has likewise handed us down physical objects that sometimes are our only clue to distant or obscure eras. The care and classification of these (as well as their interpretation) become the province of the museum, and standards must be set here as in archival work. The authors have endeavored with a large measure of success to do so. They have analyzed the problems of receipt, accessioning, cataloging, storage, loans, and shipping, and have made intelligent recommendations without taking a partisan position on cataloging systems.

The title of the book may be misleading to some who are unaware of the breadth of a registrar's duties in many institutions—particularly art museums. In science museums intimate knowledge of specimens is indispensable to cata-

loging and handling them; as a consequence these functions are handled usually by the individual curators. Here a registrar's functions may be severely limited. In art museums, however, the entire job may be accomplished by the registrar in consultation with curators. The same process can be carried out in history museums, and sometimes is; but often such museums are too small to support separate positions of this kind, and the full responsibilities for the materials fall upon the curators.

The strong art emphasis is therefore understandable. Almost all acknowledgments are to art registrars, and both authors come from this field. They include, however, brief sections devoted to the special problems of science and history museums, and they have been diligent in including a great variety of highly useful and carefully weighed facts from many sources; the book will be indispensable to museums of all kinds. (It could be argued that a better balance could have been achieved had one author represented a large science museum.)

This is a happy start to the American Association of Museums project, initiated by its then president William Milliken and Director Laurence Coleman, to provide a series of authoritative manuals on museum procedure. If it does nothing more than emphasize the need for immediate detailed records to preserve provenance of objects—especially in history museums—it will have been worth the effort. Mesdames Dudley and Bezold and their collaborators are to be congratulated on a difficult job well done.

Earle W. Newton

Museum of Art, Science, and Industry
Bridgeport, Conn.

Corporate Records Retention. Vol. 1. *A Guide to U. S. Federal Requirements*, by Robert B. Wheelan. (Prepared for Controllership Foundation, Inc.; New York, 1958. xiii, 221 p. $10.)

Case Studies in Records Retention and Control gave evidence of the interest of the Controllership Foundation in corporate records management. *Corporate Records Retention* underscores the point. This book is the first of three guides to governmental requirements for the retention of records. It covers the requirements of the U. S. Government. Vol. 2 will report requirements of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, and vol. 3 will cover similar requirements of the respective State governments of the United States.

The guide is intended to serve both management and legal counsel as a reference to the stated law or regulation. It is not meant to be used in lieu of legal counsel. The statutes are grouped in three broad categories: taxation, labor, and securities. Immediately following these categories are the references to laws, which, in addition, pertain to 17 specific industries. The scope of coverage of records retention requirements reported is derived from the index contained in the *Federal Register*, vol. 23, appendix A, dated May 13, 1958. The text of the Robinson-Patman Act appears as an appendix.

As a potential user of the guide, I found it of little or no value. Why? First of all, it is not current and as long as it has this basic fault I cannot

rely on it to contain the present regulation affecting records retention. The Federal Code is kept up to date. So must be this reference book, if it is to have value. Further, I found the groupings more confusing than helpful. For example, I searched for retention periods concerning employee time statements, clock cards, and could never find them or know where to look for them. The industries covered by the guide should find the book most helpful, particularly the telephone companies, which are covered in detail. But those who find it helpful cannot be sure that the coverage is current. I found the index also of little value, for it merely detailed the table of contents using almost the identical arrangement. I referred to the table of contents with as much facility as I referred to the index. Of more value would have been an index arranged by type of record.

The typography of the guide is excellent and the Controllership Foundation can be warmly congratulated for this. However, until some way can be planned for keeping the present and proposed guides current, it seems too bad that so much talent, time, and work are being put into the project.

JOHN F. X. BRITT

Ford Division, Ford Motor Company

DESCRIPTIONS OF RECORDS

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. Prepared by the U. S. Library of Congress, Processing Department, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Manuscripts Section. (Washington, 1959- . Subscription for all cards, 10¢ per dictionary set; otherwise 1¢ per card [order from the Card Division of the Library of Congress].)

The idea of a National Union Catalog of Manuscripts was originated in 1948 by the American Association for State and Local History and the Society of American Archivists, on the recommendation of the American Historical Association. (Actually the primary impetus could be said to have been the *Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in the United States: 100 Sample Entries*, issued in 1938 under the direction of Luther H. Evans, then National Director of the Historical Records Survey. This earlier effort likewise was planned "to assemble a body of data to be used by scholars in determining whether manuscript materials were available for research purposes.")

The present project received national attention when the Library of Congress, in 1951, proposed that it be the home of the union catalog and immediately undertook, with the American Library Association and individual experts in the field, to develop a code of cataloging rules. A grant of $200,000 received from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., assured establishment of the inventory of important collections throughout the nation.

The immediate goal of the undertaking is to prepare uniform descriptions of some 24,000 collections known to exist in some 75 cooperating libraries and archival institutions, as well as 3,000 collections in the Library of Congress, the latter alone estimated at 16,264,000 pieces. Catalog cards describing each collection by name, dates, location, contents, restrictions if any, and name of

donor will be printed and sold by the Library of Congress, enabling any library or archives in the country to build a similar catalog for regional use.

The actual printing of catalog cards was begun in June 1959, and after nine months cards for about 400 collections had been printed. Represented in this first group are manuscript collections in sixteen institutions, including the Library of Congress. The cataloging of an additional 1,500 collections located in 30 additional repositories is far advanced. It is expected that, with the cooperation of many libraries and archives throughout the country, hundreds of institutions ultimately will be represented, and that the number of collections reported will exceed 20,000.

The descriptive policy as finally agreed upon contemplates a catalog that will aim at recording not individual papers but collections. This decision, extremely necessary to provide some bounds on what, for the purposes of the catalog, is to be considered a collection, conceivably could result in some confusion to the average repository reporter and failure on his part to describe and report items of definite value to the project. National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections "Information Circular No. 1," currently being directed to archivists and librarians for guidance in reporting their holdings, describes a collection as

> A large group of papers (manuscript or typescript, originals, or copies, of letters, memoranda, diaries, accounts, log books, drafts, etc. including associated printed or near-print materials), usually having a common source and formed by or around an individual, a family, a corporate entity, or devoted to a single theme.

Repositories holding only small, unrelated groups of manuscript materials, representing perhaps a goodly percent of the reporting agencies, are advised that

> Small groups consisting of a highly limited number of pieces should not be reported as a collection in themselves but should be taken care of by more inclusive reports covering many such groups, either by an entry under an appropriate theme, if possible, or by a general entry for the miscellaneous (residual) collection of the repository. In many instances such small groups can be noted in the description of the scope and content of the larger artificial "collection" so devised for cataloging purposes.

Few if any archivists will find fault with these descriptions or with the terminology with which they are communicated to the repository reporter. The question arises, however, as to possible reactions on the part of the *bona fide* but non-archival trained custodian or curator of a collection. What, faced with this directive, will he report? In describing his holdings, how will he interpret the rule to define "an item as a separate writing docketed or identifiable as a unit"? Specifically, of what size is "any smaller collection deemed sufficiently important to have its own catalog card"?

At any rate, two forms for reporting are available. The necessary information can be supplied in the form of catalog entries according to the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* . . . (Sept. 1954), or the reporter may use the "Data Sheets for a Manuscript Collection," furnished by the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress. Many reporters may choose to use the

latter, for which the form of expression is considered entirely subordinate to the fullness of the information supplied.

G. Glenn Clift

Kentucky Historical Society

México. Archivo Histórico. *Catálogo de Expedientes Históricos Seleccionados; Rama: Ferrocarriles.* (México, D. F., México, Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes, Dirección de Administración, Departamento de Control de Correspondencia y Archivo, 1959. 158 p.)

Among the holdings of the Archives Section of the Mexican Secretariat of Communications and Transportation are records of high historical value for a study of internal development and progress in Mexico in such fields as the construction of railroads, federal highways, public buildings, and related undertakings. The records on railroad construction alone comprise about 15,000 *expedientes* or case files. The present finding aid describes only such of these as deal with railroad-building projects. The selected files were singled out for attention because of their interest and historical significance.

The records are described as those pertaining to specific franchises granted by the Mexican government to individuals and firms for the construction of railroads in designated locations. Franchises are divided into three categories: (1) main railroads in operation; (2) secondary railroads in operation; and (3) projects for railroads not constructed. Under these headings, chronologically, appear the descriptions of the records. The unit of description is the *expediente*, and the description consists of a brief summary of the content, the date, and the number assigned. Descriptive information discloses that the records consist of such documentary types as presidential decrees, contracts, agreements, authorizations, and newspaper clippings. The earliest documents date from 1837; the more recent ones are as late as 1952. (J. A. Naugle, representing the Southern Pacific Railroad, is mentioned as one of the recipients of a franchise.)

The bulk of the catalog is devoted to describing the *expedientes*. There are also a two-page introduction and a four-page index. The latter contains information in tabular form, arranged under four columns; each entry gives the original name of the railroad, the present name, the number assigned to the franchise, and the page number in the catalog where the records relating to a particular franchise are described.

According to information in the introduction this is the first finding aid to describe the holdings of this repository. Scholars will find it a useful research tool. Its utility would be enhanced by the preparation of an index to names of cities that were the terminal points of the various railroad projects. Lack of this index, however, does not greatly diminish its value. Let us hope that more catalogs describing the rich collection of original source material in this repository will be made available.

George S. Ulibarri

National Archives

Search and Research; the Researcher's Handbook; a guide to Official Records and Library Sources for Investigators, Historians, Genealogists, Lawyers, and Librarians, by Noel C. Stevenson. (Salt Lake City, Utah, Deseret Book Company, 1959. 364 p. $2.95.)

Neither a "holdings list" nor an "inventory" of records actually in existence, this guide takes as its function the enumeration, *by classes*, of various official (and unofficial) records as sources for the lawyer, genealogist, or local historian. Official records are chiefly vital records at the county or State level or civil court records. At the national level reference is made to records serviced by the National Archives—records of the Federal census, pension papers, enlistment rosters, U. S. Land Office records, and shipping and passenger lists. On this level are cited records of the U. S. Supreme Court. Among "unofficial" records are those maintained by churches, corporations, families, lodges, and schools.

Newly included in this edition (on the State level) are State census records. Indiana, for example, names the county auditor as custodian of such records. Oregon is distinguished by its nine Territorial and four State censuses. The summary of custodians of existing New York State census records covers approximately four pages of text.

Mr. Stevenson has made other changes in the selection of materials for this second edition. He has replaced the directory of family associations (some 56 pages in the earlier edition) with information concerning archives and libraries in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, followed by a less detailed, although similar, listing for 66 other places. To the group of U. S. territories and possessions have been added American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and the Virgin Islands. Alaska and Hawaii now have joined Mr. Stevenson's State grouping. Further additions to this edition are a brief discussion of age and legal capacity and a general list of historical societies. Since the Polish-American Historical Association of Chicago is included, the Russian Historical and Genealogical Society of New York, publishers of *Novik*, might also have been. In the list of foreign libraries and archives attention is called to national record centers in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador. For other South American Republics the location of the national library only is given.

Record reproduction, as a guide to economical purchase of certain records, receives brief treatment. Microfilming of the Federal census, microcard editions of out-of-print books, and microxerobooks are cited as examples.

Despite its apparent limitations this work should prove a highly valuable reference tool in its field.

Lionel William Van Kersen

Los Angeles Public Library

Preliminary Guide to the Research Materials of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. (Harrisburg, Pa., 1959. v, 58 p.)

One would hardly expect to find documentary material on Lola Montez, the dancing girl who became mistress to a mad Bavarian King, in a Pennsylvania

depository. Yet Lola died in a small New York town, not far from the Commonwealth's northern boundary, and photostats of letters of her physician may be consulted in the Research and Publications Division of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

That these mementos of one of the nineteenth century's most notorious courtesans are to be found in such a geographically unlikely place is a demonstration of the breadth and variety of the holdings of Pennsylvania's principal State agency for the preservation of historical records. Many similar examples might be culled from this brief but comprehensive survey.

The agency, like the *Guide*, is divided into four parts. The two principal ones are the Division of Public Records, "the repository for State records of permanent value and historical significance," and the aforementioned Research and Publications Division, wherein have been "gathered as the result of a carefully planned program of locating and reproducing photographically manuscripts, maps, and newspapers relating to Pennsylvania which were in other depositories." The two smaller agencies, also described as "historical properties," are the Drake Museum at Titusville, whose holdings concern the pioneer oil industry in that area, and Old Economy at Ambridge, the repository for the records of the Harmony Society.

Most of the original sources listed in the *Guide* are those preserved in the Division of Public Records, but "there are serious gaps," some of which involve "whole records series, irretrievably lost before the establishment of a State archives," while too many entries for other groups contain the discouraging phrase "most incomplete." Yet there are descriptions of groups of private business papers which were "sequestered" during various legislative investigations of the past. Thus may the malefactions (or the suspicions thereof) of one era inadvertently serve the cause of later research.

Since the very title proclaims the preliminary nature of the work it would be captious to complain about minor omissions or inconsistencies. Yet one may regret that some entries for copied material (particularly those for the private manuscripts in the Division of Public Records) do not identify the source of the copy or the location of the original. In most respects, however, the listings are adequate to their purpose, and the commission is to be congratulated for making its *Guide* available. Until we have a more definitive survey, which the agency's impressive holdings deserve, this will be a valuable tool for all whose field involves the study of Pennsylvania and her neighbors.

This *Guide* is the work of Henry Howard Eddy, Donald H. Kent, Thomas J. Garin, and Lawrence Thurman, on behalf of the four agencies whose materials are described. Mr. Kent also edited the manuscript and prepared the index.

William H. Gaines

New Jersey Historical Society

Cornell University. Collection of Regional History and the University Archives. *Report of the Curator and Archivist, 1954-1958.* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1959. 152 p.)

This reviewer fervently hopes to find some excuse for using the manuscript collections at Cornell. Judging from this publication, these are not only extensive but also elaborately controlled in terms of names of persons, organizations, and places, as well as other subjects. Four years' acquisitions are listed in impressive detail considering that there are involved "5,500,000 manuscript sheets, over 3,400 manuscript volumes, 113 bound volumes of newspapers and 600 single issues, approximately 2,900 pamphlets and other printed items, some 600 broadsides, 4,300 photographs, glass plates, and other pictures, 8,400 greeting cards and picture post cards, 259 trade cards, 119 maps, 54 reels of microfilm, 43 tape recordings, 312 phonograph records, 38 motion picture films, and 32 slides."

The Cornell group divides its holdings and their descriptions between the Collection of Regional History (433 new accessions and 30 increments to old collections) and the University Archives (478 new collections). Yet Cornelliana is found in the former and the Archives has personal-paper collections not confined to the campus. The entries for both groups are arranged alphabetically by name of collection. Many note the existence of unpublished guides. At the ends of the entries are numbers, not explained in the report, which are apparently collection or record group numbers in the case of the regional history collection and location numbers in the case of the archives. No other discernible difference appears between the two classes of entries. Brief introductions, a list of donors, and a very good index complete the report.

Above all, the entries convey useful detailed information. A reader gets the mental image of someone carefully going through and noting down the contents of each describable portion or significant separate item; at the end of many entries are alphabetical lists of correspondents. No formal breakdown by series appears even in the Archives entries, where this would be desirable. Yet all the useful detail is not without its limitations. Some entries (for instance, Civil Service Reform Commission collections and Andrew D. White papers) give further information about old collections that are not new accessions—an inconsistent practice that is sometimes confusing. When elaborate listings of names, subjects, and organizations occur there is ambiguity about the relative quantities of manuscripts involved, their importance, and whether such listings are exhaustive. Finally, since so many of the accessions are relatively small, the detailed descriptions are prepared easily, but large, complex collections or archival groups do not (indeed cannot) receive a proportionate treatment. These latter, consequently, are somewhat neglected and even in danger of being underrated. (Inventories are prepared but apparently not published.) Yet even the smaller collections do not all receive the same degree of detailed treatment. By standards unclear to the outsider, collections are somehow rated as important or less important and described accordingly. To some extent the emphasizing of smaller bodies of manuscripts or bodies subjectively selected is avoidable if each series or its equivalent receives a standard minimum of descriptive detail.

But none of this is meant to detract from the real accomplishment of the Cornell group—the physical processing of a large quantity of source material and the preparation of an extensive guide to it within a brief time.

NATHAN REINGOLD

Library of Congress

REPORTS OF ARCHIVAL AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Australia. Commonwealth Archives Committee. *Fifth Annual Report, 1955-1956.* (Canberra, Nov. 1956. [13] p. Processed.) *Sixth Report, 1956-57—1957-58.* (Canberra, Dec. 1958. [16] p. Processed.)

The fifth and sixth reports of the Commonwealth Archives Committee, Canberra, Australia, show a steady development of work begun in 1942 to deal with voluminous war records. Very early the opportunity to extend the range to all records in the social, economic, and political spheres was seized. A generous attitude was adopted toward those semicurrent records which always present so much difficulty to the historian who wishes to follow his thesis to its realistic conclusion and present-day application.

The main step in 1957 was the institution of a more advanced records management program, which included training departmental registrars whose inventories and disposal schedules could enable the archivists to concentrate on the finished inventory so indispensable to historians and archivists alike. One such inventory due for completion is for the Papua–British New Guinea administration, 1884-1942.

The committee and the archivists appear to have had some difficulty through the years in gathering the records under one central control. Each annual report has an optimistic ring and the inventory system as described leads one to believe that, although the historian might be obliged to travel to various centers, he should be able to plan his route with an excellent idea of where his main interests lie. The disposition of records in any federation is bound to entail some travel and delay.

Reports on the reference services concentrate on interdepartmental and clearinghouse facilities and on reference or research services for the departments. So far it would seem that professional scholars and the public have not made as much use of facilities as might be expected. Only 21 professional enquiries were recorded in 1957-58. It may be that these are written enquiries and that the number of those actually working with records has not been recorded. Complete statistics would add interest to the next annual report, especially to those who are concerned with the dispositions required to give equal opportunity to those consulting recent as compared to the older historical papers.

NORAH STORY

Public Archives of Canada

The Archives of Trinidad and Tobago: Report, by T. R. Schellenberg and Clinton V. Black. (Trinidad, B.W.I., Government Printing Office, 1958. 15 p.)

In this concise report T. R. Schellenberg, Assistant Archivist of the United States, and Clinton V. Black, Government Archivist of Jamaica, set forth the conclusions reached from their survey in January-February 1958 of the archives of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the British West Indies. Asked to give advice on the preservation of the official records of these islands, the authors gathered pertinent archival data in more than 60 visits to government agencies as well as through many consultations with local officials, who already had been instructed to furnish all possible information and assistance. On the basis of their survey, Messrs. Schellenberg and Black compiled an inventory of the records of Trinidad and Tobago and proposed a highly practical program for their preservation, maintenance, arrangement, and utilization.

Spelled out, the report established the need for an archival institution to preserve valuable records, both public and private, and to make them available for use. As immediate steps toward this end the authors recommended the issuance of an order forbidding the destruction of official records; the appointment of a qualified archivist to be trained abroad if necessary, say in Washington or London; the creation of a government archives committee to assist the archivist; the setting up of a temporary records center in Trinidad; the enactment of appropriate archival legislation; the construction of an archival repository; and the adoption of a practical program for the accessioning, preservation, arrangement, and description of the records of Trinidad and Tobago.

For clarity and brevity this report might well serve as a model to those who still mistake mere verbiage for good writing. The $64 question remains: has the government of Trinidad and Tobago been able to carry out the recommendations of Messrs. Schellenberg and Black?

HAROLD LARSON

University of Maryland

Philadelphia. Department of Records. *For the Records.* ([Philadelphia, 1959]. [16] p., illus.)

Philadelphia. Department of Records. *Ward Genealogy of the City and County of Philadelphia*, comp. by Allen Weinberg and Dale Fields under the direction of Charles E. Hughes, Jr. ([Philadelphia, 1959]. 40 p., maps.)

Until very recently city and county records consisted of the classic vital documents—birth, death, and marriage records; permits; and similar papers concerning rights and privileges. These documents are still with us, but a broader concept has taken hold. The records (shall we say paperwork?) program of Philadelphia is unquestionably a leader in its field. These publications are two examples of what the Philadelphia Department of Records is doing.

For the Records is an attractive brochure describing the city's paperwork program. *Ward Genealogy of the City and County of Philadelphia* is a novel presentation, by maps, of the development of city wards and other political subdivisions. The story told in *For the Records* is noteworthy: first, the origin of the program, at the behest of the Philadelphia Charter Commission, which made its recommendation "in 1949, during the height of record maladministration" (a mild political comment); second, the goals of the program, administered by the Records Management Division of the Commissioner of Records; third, the progress thus far and future plans.

Philadelphia's program uses all major techniques now accepted in good paperwork management—records center, formal archives, forms control, logical record systems, disposal program, microfilming, and other techniques. Finding aids are being prepared, and automatic-data-processing applications are being studied.

Students of municipal history must gain from city programs like Philadelphia's. Perhaps with meaningful local records at command, social history can reflect the mainsprings of a people and can be something more than analyses of *Godey's Lady's Book*, Sears Roebuck's catalogs, or "homespun," stereotyped Americana. Finally, the urban sociologist and political scientist must benefit from the Philadelphia program and others like it, for a modern city can preserve the meaningful, tangible, recorded evidence of its past as an arsenal of weapons to fight the slums, decay, ghettos, and general malaise that infect our urban centers in the midst of material plenty.

ISADORE PERLMAN

Office of Records Management
National Archives and Records Service

The Cheerful Archivist

. . . For access to these [Foreign Office documents] my thanks are due to the officers and attendants of the Public Record Office, who work with cheerfulness and efficiency in conditions of stuffiness and overcrowding which would certainly have provoked Johnston either to a diatribe against that soulless miser the Treasury, or to a plea that the problem be solved *more Africano* by having the Master of the Rolls exhibited in chains at the junction of Fleet Street and Chancery Lane. . . .

—Roland Oliver, *Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa*, p. ix (New York, 1958). Quoted by permission of Chatto and Windus, Ltd., London, W. C. 2.

Abstracts of Foreign Periodicals

LESTER K. BORN, *Editor*

Library of Congress

BELGIUM

The periodical *Archives, Bibliothèques, et Musées de Belgique* (Archives, Libraries, and Museums of Belgium) has been published semiannually in Brussels since 1930 by L'Association des Conservateurs d'Archives, de Bibliothèques et de Musées (Association of Archivists, Librarians, and Museum Curators) with the cooperation of the University Foundation and Ministry of Public Instruction.

Archives, Bibliothèques, et Musées de Belgique, VOL. 29 (1958), NO. 1.

GROOTAERS, JAN, *Le rôle des grandes bibliothèques dans la diffusion des valeurs culturelles* (The role of large libraries in the dissemination of cultural values). P. 3-15.

DESPY, G. (ed.), *Donations de manuscrits au moyen âge* (Gifts of manuscripts in the Middle Ages). P. 16-20.

The Latin text of two medieval manuscripts in the Archives Générales du Royaume, Brussels.

HEYSE, T., *L'A[cadémie] R[oyale] [des] S[ciencies] C[oloniales] et l'Ancien Congo* (The Royal Academy of Colonial Sciences and the Ancient Congo). P. 21-36.

This critical bibliographical essay on sources for the study of the history of the ancient Congo has four parts: (1) evangelization; (2) narratives and travels; (3) *dépouillement* (spoliation) of archives; and (4) maps and geography. Under each subject, and in that order, are listed the Academy's publications, the works of its members, and publications of the Historical Commission of the Congo.

Sources relative to the evangelization of the Congo by the Capuchin and Jesuit Fathers under the authority of the King of Portugal, from 1482 to the period of the great exploration in the late nineteenth century, are described. Also included are sources relating to the slave trade, principally those in the *fonds d'Hoop* in the State Archives at Ghent and those in archives in Rome. The withdrawal of the Capuchin fathers from Central Africa was announced in July 1865, and the first Jesuit missionaries arrived at Ambrix on March 3, 1866. Documents relating to the history of this new missionary penetration in the Congo are on microfilm.

The first account of the Congo and its inhabitants was that of the Portuguese merchant Duarte Lopez, edited by the Italian Filippo Pigafetta and published about 1591 under the title *Relatione del Reame di Congo*. Edouard De Jonghe published a critical comparison of the various editions of this work in the 1938 *Bulletin des Séances*, I. R. C. B., under the title *Le Congo au XVI^e siècle: notes sur Lopez-Pigafetta*. Various other accounts of the Congo, edited by members of l'A.R.S.C. or the Commission d'Histoire du Congo, are listed.

The chief archival collections relating to the ancient Congo are preserved at Lisbon and at Rome. There are also manuscript collections in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris; in archival depositories in Angola, Holland, and Spain; and in archives of religious congregations. The Ministry of the Colonies obtained from Rome a large collection of photographic reproductions of the documents dated after 1622; these were the basis of the *Archives Congolaises* edited by E. De Jonghe and T. Simar. A planned sequel devoted to an inventory of archives of the Vatican Library was interrupted by World War I, and documents and photographic reproductions collected for

it became dispersed and disarranged. Father Pierre Charles stressed the importance of discovering and publishing archives relating to the history of the ancient Congo and indicated that he had succeeded in rearranging documents that had been reassembled and had identified the gaps therein. After the establishment in 1952 of the Historical Commission of the Congo by the Section of Moral and Political Sciences in the Ministry of the Colonies, several important reports were compiled by Abbé L. Jadin and Mgr. J. Cuvelier about records concerning the Congo in the archives of Angola, in those of the Old West India Company preserved at The Hague, and in the archives and libraries of Italy and Portugal.

Following brief comment on a few published articles about the geography and geographical place names of Central Africa, the essay concludes with a reminder that certain old maps of Africa, of which T. Simar published a list in 1919, had disappeared during the German occupation of Belgium in 1940-44 and have not been recovered. A list of the maps is appended.

PHILIPPE, JOSEPH, La peinture murale du XVI[e] siècle en Belgique (Mural painting of the sixteenth century in Belgium). P. 36-66, illus.

DE SMET, ANTOINE, *Voyageurs belges aux États-Unis du XVII[e] siècle a 1900: suite et fin* (Belgian travelers to the United States from the seventeenth century to 1900). P. 67-106.

This final installment of a bibliography of Belgian travelers to the United States, compiled by the Assistant Keeper of the Bibliothèque Royale, concerns principally travelers whose surnames begin with the letters Sch through Z. Each entry includes the name, vital statistics, profession or occupation of the traveler, and a brief personal history that explains the occasion and purpose of the voyage; the titles of any publication or manuscripts resulting from it; and a statement of pertinent biographical and bibliographical sources. An index to personal names and to names of places found in the bibliography will appear in the 1959, no. 1, issue. The travelers comprise members of religious orders and missionaries, members of the diplomatic and consular services, scientists, engineers, politicians, soldiers, dramatists and other writers, artists, musicians, professors and academicians, and political refugees and emigrants. The extent of time spent in America varies from brief sojourns to permanent residence.

Procès-verbaux des séances de l'Association: réunions du 23 mars 1958 (Minutes of the sessions of the Association: meeting of March 23, 1958). P. 107-120.

Chronique (News): *Le cinquantième anniversaire de l'Association* (The 50th anniversary). P. 120-127.

A. Schillings, secretary-general of the association, reports on its activity and accomplishments from 1907 to 1957 and indicates the important role the association should play in the future as an instrument for promoting world peace by participating as much as possible in international conferences to further the cultural appreciation and understanding of other peoples.

Chronique: Le IV[e] Congrès International des Sciences Généalogiques et Héraldiques (The Fourth International Congress of the Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences). P. 127-129.

Twenty-eight nations were represented at this conference, held at Brussels May 6-8, 1958. The program was devoted to heraldry, genealogy, iconography, archives and sigillography, legislation and onomastic science, bibliography and reports. Prince Charles of Schwarzenberg discussed how family archives serve general history. The President of the Central Bureau for Genealogy (The Hague) described the work of the more important genealogical societies of the Netherlands; the Director of the Archives Nationales (Paris) described the satisfactory efforts made in France during the past ten years to enumerate and safeguard private archives. It was decided that

the next congress (1960) would be in Stockholm, and that the 1961 Congress would meet in Edinburgh.

Chronique des archives (News of archives). P. 131-145.

P. 131-132 comprise a tribute to Joseph Lefèvre, Director of the Archives Générales du Royaume, on the occasion of his retirement after 40 years as a professional archivist. P. 133-135 are notes on promotions, resignations, and appointments in the provincial archives and in the Archives Générales. On p. 135-145 Mina Martens reports on the fourth international conference of the Archives Round Table held at Wiesbaden, May 20-22, 1958.

Chroniques des bibliothèques (Notes on libraries). P. 146-156.

Chronique du microfilm (Notes on microfilm). P. 157.

Andrée Scufflaire reports on the London (1957) and Paris (1958) meetings of the ISO subcommission on document reproduction. Preliminary discussions on the establishment of norms to be used in producing 35 mm. film were held by the delegates of six member countries of the International Standards Organization and observers from UNESCO. Characteristics, questions of terminology, and the limitations of the ratio of reduction had been studied and were made the subject of proposed ISO recommendations for transmittal to interested committees (ISO TC/46 and eventually ISO TC/42). Various technical problems, the preservation of microfilm copies, and color microfilming were designated as topics for discussion at the next meeting. A joint report furnished by the delegations from Great Britain and the United States was to be the basis for the discussion.

Comptes rendus et bibliographie (Book reviews). P. 157-182.

In memoriam: le R. P. Henri Moretus Plantin. P. 183-184.

HOPE K. HOLDCAMPER

National Archives

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BASKAKOV, E. G., *Dokumental'nye materialy po istorii narodov SSSR v arkhivakh i bibliotekakh SShA* (Documentary materials for the history of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. in the archives and libraries of the U. S. A.). *Istoriia SSSR*, Mar.-Apr. 1959, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 223-228.

The data for this article are drawn from well-known American guides, inventories, and other reference works on the subject and also from such Russian works as N. N. Bakai's review of the Yudin Library (*Zamechatel'noe knigokhranilishche v Vostochnoi Sibirii, Biblioteka G. V. Iudina*, Moskva, 1896) and the short index to the Yudin collection (*Kratkii ukazatel'arkhivam raznykh lits i uchrezhdenii, sobranym s 1894-go do 1906-oi god G. V. Iudinym*, St. Petersburg, 1907). Sections of the survey are devoted to the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Hoover Library, Columbia University, and the New York Public Library.

In reviewing the holdings of the Library of Congress the author evidently misunderstood Archibald MacLeish's article ("A Slavic Center for the Library of Congress," in *The American Review on the Soviet Union*, vol. 6, no. 1, Nov. 1944, p. 1-14) because he states that in 1944 "there was established in the Library of Congress of the U. S. A. the so-called Slavic center, which is a special working group interested in collecting information on books and records of the U. S. S. R. in all American libraries and archives." (MacLeish only outlined an initial project for the Library of Congress. What can be roughly compared to Baskakov's *Slavianskii tsentr* is now the Slavic and East Central European Division of the Reference Department, established seven years after MacLeish's initial proposal.)

The author is conscious of the tremendous documentary value of the American holdings on Russian and Soviet problems but also very critical about the use of these materials. G. F. Kennan's *Russia Leaves the War* (Princeton, 1957) and his *The Decision to Intervene* (Princeton, 1958) are quoted as "strong examples" of how the documentary materials in the National Archives in Washington are "extensively used by the American historians for anti-scientific research." Moreover, "the documentary materials of the National Archives of the U. S. A. are also used for compiling one-sided works in many volumes (*Foreign Relations of the United States, Documents on American Foreign Policy,* and others) intended to justify or to mask the imperialist character of the U. S. A. policy." Nevertheless, microfilmed materials related to the history of the Russian-American Company acquired from the National Archives by the MVD could, in the opinion of the author, be usefully employed in completing the recently published Contributions to the History of the Russian-American Company (*K istorii Rossiisko-amerikanskoi kompanii,* Krasnoiarsk, 1957). The author believes that many documentary materials scattered throughout the United States are in archives and libraries where they do not belong, and calls attention to the Archives on Russian and East European history at Columbia University. The University is in his opinion one of the "centers of the anti-soviet propaganda in the U. S. A.," and its *Slavic and East European Review* is therefore "systematically publishing anti-soviet materials." The same "anti-sovietism" is stamped on A. Moorhead's series on the October Revolution in *Life* and on his work *The Russian Revolution* (New York, Harper, 1958).

The author seems, on the other hand, quite impressed by the microfilming and photoduplication services of the Library of Congress and the National Archives, which greatly contribute to the completion and exchange of various American holdings. He concludes the article, however, by pointing to the "slandering bourgeois and reactionary historical science in America," and by warning the Soviet historians that "one of the main tasks of the Soviet historical science is constant criticism."

Bogomir Chokel

Library of Congress

UNITED KINGDOM

Archives, published twice annually by the British Records Association, first appeared in 1949. Each number usually contains major articles, news notes, book reviews, shorter notices, and biographical notes on contributors.

Archives, vol. 4 (1959), no. 22.

Walne, Peter, Local archives of Great Britain: xviii. The Berkshire Record Office. P. 65-74.

The Berkshire Record Office was established by the County Council in 1948 after a long period of gestation beginning in 1933. It has since been housed in a series of makeshift accommodations in the Shire hall, but modern quarters will be provided in a new hall now being planned. The principal categories of records are official records of the County Council, miscellaneous local authorities, and the courts; parish records of the Archdeaconry of Berkshire; records of chartered boroughs or municipal corporations of the County (archives remaining in borough custody being by agreement under the "charge and superintendence" of the County Archivist); and private papers of individuals, families, estates, and companies. To facilitate reference various types of finding aids are prepared, particularly catalogs, which are hybrids of "inventory, descriptive list and summary schedule, depending on the nature and extent of the collection dealt with." Serving both County government and private scholars, the Record Office handles an average of 2,000 inquiries annually, both simple and complex. In 1957 a County Council "records administration" program was inaugurated with records administration officers in each department and an inter-departmental records committee. Procedures for orderly disposal of housekeeping

records were soon established, and in 1959 an assistant archivist for records administration was appointed to speed "controlled destruction" of useless records.

WELCH, C. E., The preservation of ecclesiastical records. P. 75-80.

Thirty years after passage of the Convocation's Parochial Registers and Records Measure of 1929, all but seven dioceses have made progress, chiefly since World War II, in the preservation of ecclesiastical records. Usually county record offices, local libraries, and museums have served as the diocesan records offices (a list of which is appended to the article). Local authorities and universities have provided much of the necessary financial support. Parish records were typically deposited first under formal agreement on conditions of custody, repair, and access, the question of reference fees being a special problem. Transfers have been limited by space and personnel shortages at the record offices. Complete surveys of parish records, previously hindered by artificial legal distinctions between "civil" and "ecclesiastical" categories of such records, became feasible when county record offices were designated as diocesan repositories. Most of these surveys remain unpublished. Following the distribution in 1952 of a report revealing the frequently unfortunate condition of the older episcopal records, many bishops arranged for their transfer to diocesan offices on the same terms as the parish records. Ignorance on the part of the diocesan registry staffs of their holdings of episcopal records, the inadequacy of finding aids, and physical dispersion all caused difficulty in effecting transfer and prevented early production of detailed catalogs. At the same time early probate and estate records, formerly part of the episcopal archives but later alienated from them, were also being retired to local record offices, often without proper regard to their provenance. For the most part capitular records have remained in chapter custody under reasonably safe and accessible conditions. At this time priority should be given by diocesan record offices to the publication of adequate catalogs. Increased study of ecclesiastical law is also required to assure correct interpretation of these records.

KING, H. P., A dispute between King Henry IV and the chapter at Lincoln. P. 81-83.

To illustrate the conflict during the middle ages between the Pope and the King of England over the right to dispose of clerical benefices, the author tells, from archival sources, the story of a benefice at Lincoln awarded by the chapter in 1404 to a papal nominee but transferred in the following year to a rival with royal support, in order to avoid threatened confiscation of the Lincoln church properties by the King. The Latin document explaining the reasons for the transfer is quoted in full at the end of the article.

MACFARLANE, LESLIE, The Vatican Archives, with special reference to sources for British and Irish medieval history, II. P. 84-101.

This article (part 1 of which appeared in *Archives*, vol. 4, no. 21) is a comprehensive summary guide to the pre-1850 Vatican Archives. It contains separate sections for the major *fonds*, each with an introductory statement on the origins and administrative development of the office involved, giving some indication of the history of its records, followed by entries for the principal series included. The series entries typically describe succinctly the nature and basic content of the records, mention the existence of any subseries, point out potentialities for research in British and Irish history, and make frequent reference (in the text itself or in footnotes) to available finding aids, relevant published collections of Vatican documents, and scholarly works based in whole or in part on the series in question. Where appropriate, information on accessibility and restrictions is provided. Following the inventory proper are sections on recommended methods of research in the Vatican Archives and on practical administrative matters such as admissions procedure, hours and efficiency of reference service, and photographic facilities. There are two appendixes, one a listing by depository of transcripts and microfilm of British and Irish materials from the Vatican Archives already available in Great Britain and Ireland, and the other a brief description of sources in Rome other than the Vatican containing British and Irish materials.

SAVOURS, ANN, The manuscript collection of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge. P. 102-108.

Founded in 1920 (and since 1957 attached to the Cambridge University's geography department), the institute has both reference and research functions based upon its collections of publications, manuscripts, photographs, maps, equipment, and relics. Its manuscript collection includes material from most nineteenth- and twentieth-century British polar expeditions. When accessioned, large collections of papers are preserved intact; individual items are absorbed into the manuscript collection after registration. Correspondence files of a completed expedition are divided into two groups of papers: those of historical interest, which are added to the manuscript collection; and those of immediate practical value, which are classified by subject and placed in the current information files. An author catalog of the manuscripts is maintained. Most of this article consists of summary descriptions of the more important materials in the manuscript collection, organized under the following heads: special collections (of which seven are mentioned), other items not included in the special collections (chiefly letters, journals, and notebooks), ships' logs, ships' plans, and maps and surveys.

In addition this number contains the following departments: "Report and comments" (news notes), p. 109-110; "Obituary" (of Dr. Ruth Easterling), p. 111; "Book reviews," p. 112-122; "Publications received" (with content notes), p. 123-126; and "Notes on contributors," p. 127.

MORRIS RIEGER

National Archives

LATIN AMERICA

In general, publications on archives in Latin America have been made by the archives themselves. Such publications included information on the institutions, copies of documents, indexes of materials, and historical articles. They did not contain technical articles on archivology. With the establishment in Havana of the Committee on Archives of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History the situation changed. Its program includes the publication of an archival review, *Boletín del Comité de Archivos,* which will contain technical material. The first number appeared in January 1958.

Boletín del Comité de Archivos, VOL. 1 (1958), NO. 1.

Legislación Interamericana sobre archivos (Inter-American legislation concerning archives). P. 9-42.

The editors present the resolutions of various Congresses from 1940 to 1955 dealing with diverse subjects relating to archivology: preservation of documents, classification and cataloging, creation of special collections, reproduction of documents, publications, utilization of documents, personnel of archives, the Committee on Archives, municipal and other special archives, and relations of archives to one another.

PARDO, J. JOAQUIN, *Proyecto para la organización de los archivos históricos* (Project for the organization of historical archives). P. 47-57.

A brief outline, by the director of the General Archive of Guatemala, based on his experiences.

Boletín del Comité de Archivos, VOL. 1 (1958), NO. 2.

La formación profesional de los archiveros (Professional preparation of archivists). P. 27-31.

A brief survey of the professional preparation of archivists as carried out in the United States, the Vatican, India, Spain, the Republic of Poland, and the École des Chartes in France.

REAL DE LA RIVA, CÉSAR, *Normas para la catalogación de manuscritos* (Rules for the cataloging of manuscripts). P. 48-55.

Reprint of an article by the Director of the Library of the University of Salamanca from the *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Madrid).

Boletín del Comité de Archivos, VOL. I (1958), NO. 3.

ZAPATA, FELIPE, *El Consejo Director Permanente de los Archivos de la República de Cuba* (Permanent Directive Council of the Archives of the Republic of Cuba). P. 65-72.

A description of the functions and procedures of this body.

Mecanización y automatización bibliográfica en la Biblioteca Vaticana (Bibliographic mechanization and automation in the Vatican Library). P. 80-82.

Reprint of an article from *Arbor* (Madrid).

Boletín del Comité de Archivos, VOL. I (1958), NO. 4.

BAUTIER, R. H., *IV Conferencia Internacional de Mesa Redonda sobre Archivos* (Fourth International Round Table Conference on Archives). P. 66-68.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Round Table held in Wiesbaden in May 1958.

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News Notes

DOROTHY HILL GERSACK, *Editor*

National Archives

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Walter Muir Whitehill, director of the Boston Athenaeum, who is now making a study of historical societies on a grant from the Council of Library Resources, will report some of his findings in an address in New York City next December before the joint luncheon meeting of the American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists.

New Members

INDIVIDUAL: Marc Baker, Portland, Conn.; Margaret Bierschwale, Mason, Tex.; John L. Bonkoski, Washington, D. C.; the Very Rev. Jeremiah J. Brennan, Yonkers, N. Y.; Alan S. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James Card, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Glenn Clift, Frankfort, Ky.; the Rev. Lawrence E. Cotter, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Rose Friedland and Robert William Garrison, New York, N. Y.; the Rev. William F. Goetz, Dubuque, Iowa; Chester G. Holbrook, York Beach, Maine; Mrs. Herbert Hosmer, Concord, Mass.; Richard O. Jonas, Houston, Tex.; Dudley F. Judd and Dorothy E. Knight, New York, N. Y.; Arnold B. Larson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jack Lilienfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.; James H. Mann, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mary S. McDermott, Manville, N. J.; the Rev. Francis J. Moroney, Rockford, Ill.; Daniel R. Porter, York, Pa.; Mildred C. Portner, Washington, D. C.; Howard Presel, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Daniel J. Reed, Washington, D. C.; George C. Reeves, Greenbelt, Md.; Buford Rowland, Silver Spring, Md.; Mrs. Francis H. Rubright, Alexandria, Va.; E. W. Sommerfeldt, Falls Church, Va.; Marie Tongue, Austin, Tex.; Edward J. Wencek, New York, N. Y. INSTITUTIONAL: Bruce D. Carswell, Upper Montclair, N. J.; First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.

Minutes of the Council

Chicago, December 29, 1959

The midwinter Council meeting was called to order on December 29, 1959, at 3:40 p.m. by President Mary Givens Bryan in her suite at the Hilton Hotel. All officers, the editor, and Council members Herman Kahn and W. Kaye Lamb were present. Council members Wayne C. Grover, Lucile Kane, and Thornton W. Mitchell were unable to attend.

Before taking up the regular order of business Mrs. Bryan requested that the Council hear oral reports from the 1960 Program Chairman Alice E. Smith and State Records Committee Chairman Robert M. Brown, the latter of whom was accompanied by committee members Bruce C. Harding and H. C. Jones. Miss Smith reviewed the development of suggestions for proposed formal program sessions at the 1960 meeting. She asked that her committee be relieved of responsibility for the October 5 session, which would be concerned with committee workshops and clinic or conference-type meetings.

Members of the Council expressed appreciation for the Program Committee's efforts and satisfaction with progress to date. Comments by various members urged that a reasonable balance be maintained as to time devoted to records management and other areas of interest. The October 5 sessions were assigned to the secretary, as in previous years, for planning in cooperation with interested committee chairmen. The State Records Committee members reported that an impasse had been reached on the question of details for the specific project proposal recommended for possible presentation to the Council on Library Resources. This assignment had been remanded to this committee by the Council at its October 6 meeting. The chairman asked for definite directives. After some discussion the committee was advised that the secretary would provide it with guidance materials.

At 4:40 p.m. the regular order of business was restored. On motion of Mr. Kahn, seconded by Mr. Lamb, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the October 8 Council minutes since they had been circulated and corrections or additions incorporated therein. The official minutes were thereupon signed by the secretary, verified by the president, and ordered printed in the *American Archivist*.

The secretary reported to the Council that of 509 replies to a questionnaire on the issuance of membership cards, 285 members were in favor of cards and 206 were not; 18 were noncommittal. On the question relating to the Fourth International Congress on Archives at Stockholm in August 1960, 38 members indicated their intention to attend. A list of these, prepared by the secretary, was then circulated for information.

Treasurer deValinger gave the quarterly financial report and commented on certain items of income and expense, specifically directing attention to the favorable financial results of the 1959 annual meeting. He especially commended Charles E. Hughes and members of his committee for the businesslike and satisfactory manner in which the finances were handled. The current operating fund balance, exclusive of savings funds, was reported as $3,987.25. A detailed report was filed with the secretary for the record.

The treasurer next presented the Finance Committee's budget proposal for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960. He pointed out that the expense budget included the cost of publishing the index to the *American Archivist* but did not include the anticipated income from the sale of copies of the index. It is expected that these sales will result in a more favorable operating balance. Mrs. Renze moved adoption of the proposed budget, and Mr. Munden seconded the motion. Concurrence of the Council was voted.

The editor's report first reviewed progress on the index. The anticipated date of publication will be in mid-February. Announcement of its availability and solicitation for prepaid orders will appear in the January issue of the *American Archivist*. Mr. deValinger stated that the tentative $5.00 sales price to members and $7.50 to subscribers for the index would not cover costs, and Mr. Munden moved that the sales price be set at $6.00 to members and $8.00 to subscribers and others. Mr. Hamer seconded the motion, which was

then passed by Council. A proposal by Mr. Munden that the next index of the *American Archivist* cover Volumes 21 through 30, with a policy of publication of the index at ten-year intervals, was favorably received by the Council.

A possible publication program for the Society, in addition to the *American Archivist*, was briefly outlined by Mr. Munden. Copies of the prospectus had been distributed to the Council before the meeting so that discussion could proceed without delay. Projects favorably received by the Council were:

(a) The manual being written by Philip C. Brooks, which was endorsed by the Council in its resolution of May 29, 1956. (See *American Archivist*, 19:372.) It was noted that Mr. Brooks has informed the editor that he is nearing completion of this work.

(b) In lieu of a formal directory such as appeared several years ago, the secretary to issue annually, subsequent to June 30, 1960, a mimeographed or multigraphed list of Society members.

Discussion of other publication projects was deferred.

The editor was commended on his enterprise and selection of material for proposed publication. The Council is of the opinion that plans as presented merit review and consideration at such time as the Society is better situated financially to extend its publication program. Mr. Munden was assured that his concentrated efforts on the *American Archivist* represent the best possible contribution to publication at this time.

The secretary introduced a report from Robert M. Brown, chairman of the State Records Committee, on the distribution of a questionnaire, at the request of the National Archives, relating to the area on which the National Archives will report at the Fourth International Congress on Archives. Since information relating to State and local archives has not been received sufficiently in advance to meet the deadline and since a reply must reach Stockholm by January 31, 1960, the secretary was authorized to prepare the report, with supporting data, and to forward it to the secretary general of the Congress.

The hour then being 7:15 p.m., a recess was taken until 8:00 p.m., at which time the Council designated delegates for the Fourth International Congress on Archives, Stockholm, 1960, as follows: Mary Givens Bryan and Ernst M. Posner. The alternate for Mrs. Bryan will be David C. Duniway and the alternate for Dr. Posner will be G. Philip Bauer. The secretary was directed to notify these individuals of their selection, and also to notify formally the officials of the International Congress. She was directed furthermore to prepare credentials for the Society's delegates as well as its greetings to the Congress.

A proposal was made by Mr. Munden that paragraph 23, under "Publications," in the Constitution be amended to stipulate that the terms of editorial board members coincide with the editor's term. On motion of Mr. Hamer, seconded by Mr. deValinger, the Council voted to have the secretary incorporate the proposal in the study of the revision of the Constitution, now under way.

A communication from Margaret C. Norton (retired), written as a past president of the Society and as a member of the Committee on Professional

Standards, offered for serious consideration by the Council the proposal that past presidents upon their retirement from active professional life be dropped as *voting* members of the Committee on Election of Fellows. A motion that the Council support such amendment to the Constitution (Article IV, paragraph 10), offered by Mrs. Renze and seconded by Mr. deValinger, failed to pass.

Mrs. Bryan, through the secretary, offered a motion that revision of the committee structure be made in order to transfer the Records Management Committee from the "technical advisory" category to the "special area" category. On vote of the Council, the current classification was sustained in the "technical advisory" category.

President Bryan announced that the Spring Council meeting would be held during the annual meeting of the National Microfilm Association at New York City in mid-April 1960.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Dolores C. Renze, *Secretary*

GUIDE TO THE SOURCES OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

The provisional committee of the International Council on Archives to study the possibility of preparing a guide to the sources of Latin American history and to recommend methods to be followed in realizing the project met in Paris, December 7-9, 1959. The *résultats*, communicated for publication to the *American Archivist* and other archival journals by Robert-Henri Bautier, the secretary of *Archivum*, are translated by Julia Ward Stickley of our editorial staff:

1. A guide to the sources of the history of Latin America from its discovery to the beginning of the First World War will be compiled under the auspices of the International Council on Archives.

2. This guide will include sources applicable to the following areas:

(a) For Latin American countries that are actually independent nations, the material will be divided into two sections: the period before independence and the period of independence.

(b) The French departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guiana, until 1914.

(c) The provinces originally Spanish, French, or Mexican that became States or areas of the U.S.A. (Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, etc.), until their annexation by the Federal government.

(d) Puerto Rico until 1898.

(e) Islands and territories originally Spanish, Portuguese, or French that were transferred to non-Latin European nations (Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Granada, Curaçao, etc.) until their annexation by these nations.

(f) Actual American possessions of non-Latin nations, including those mentioned in paragraph (e), from the point of view of their relations with Latin American territories. But to meet particular interests the inquiry probably will be extended to all of the sources for the histories of these possessions (in the Caribbean and Central American area) because of their historical and geographical bonds with Latin American territories.

(g) The Philippines until 1898.

The northern territories of America that were of Latin origin (old French Canada, Acadia, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon), as well as the Portuguese sources relative to Labrador, are excluded from the inquiry.

3. The sources considered will be those held in the archives and libraries of European nations and, as much as possible, those of their overseas territories.

Sources preserved in the archives and libraries of the United States could be examined eventually within the scope of this project if an agreement could be effected with appropriate North American organizations.

4. The inquiry will extend both to the central or provincial archives of the state and to the principal municipal, notarial, economic, religious, and private archives, as well as to manuscript and map sections of libraries and other institutions.

5. The inquiry will be conducted in accordance with archival principles: by country, by depository, by *fonds* or series.

The method to be followed is expected to give, by means of precise statements, a thorough guide for the searcher in the various *fonds* that may be of interest in the differing aspects of Latin American history, rather than to furnish more or less analytical catalogs or lists of dossiers or isolated documents.

6. Depositories for which there are available special detailed guides, or other working aids sufficiently detailed to permit easy consultation of *fonds* relative to Latin America, will be represented in the guide by summaries showing the list of *fonds*, the materials concerned, and the basic bibliography.

To avoid a disproportion that would result from the juxtaposition of such statements with those devoted to qualitatively and quantitatively less important *fonds*, but for which finding aids are not provided, the chapter devoted to each depository will be preceded with an introductory note underlining the value of its collections to Latin American research.

7. Printed and manuscript inventories descriptive of the *fonds* will be noted as much as possible, as well as the more important source publications.

8. The guide will be issued in separate fascicles, each devoted to a particular country (Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, Italy) or a group of countries (Benelux, Scandinavia, Central Europe, Eastern Europe).

9. With regard to religious archives, it is proposed that a special fascicle be devoted to the Vatican Archives, to the archives of Congregations of the Holy See, and to the central archives of religious orders having their headquarters at Rome. This fascicle will comprehend in addition the ecclesiastical archives of Italy.

Religious archives of other countries will be noted in the respective separate fascicles for countries or groups of countries.

10. The contributions from the different countries may be sent to the secretariat in the country's original language. But the contributors to this project are requested earnestly to submit their contributions in one of the working languages of the I.C.A. (French, English, Spanish, German, and Italian), in Portuguese, or in Russian.

Fascicles devoted to the sources of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, and Italy will be published in the respective languages of these countries. Contributions from other countries will be published in Spanish, except that those essentially applicable to the sources of Brazil will be rendered in Portuguese.

11. To assure the maximum effectiveness of the inquiry contacts will be made with the International Committee of Historical Sciences and, by its intermediation, with the interested national committees of historical science; with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History; and with the F. I. A. B. and its Spanish-American Committee.

12. The officials of countries having a centralized archival structure are asked to proceed to inventory the sources by means of appropriate surveys or by the designation of responsible persons to gather the data.

In countries without centralized archival structure the national associations of archivists will be invited to assume charge of the organization of the project.

In certain cases, where materials may be located principally in libraries or in institutions other than archives, a special appeal might be sent out by the national committees of historical sciences.

13. A technical committee will be charged with the scientific direction of the guide

under the supervision of the International Council on Archives. This committee will be composed as follows:

President: The president of the I. C. A. or his representative.

Vice President: M. José de la Peña y Camara, Director of the General Archives of the Indies, Seville.

Members: M. Magalhaes Basto, Director of the State Archives of Porto; M. G. Batteli, secretary of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Archives, professor at the School of Paleography and Diplomatics of the Vatican (Vatican City); M. Pierre Chaunu, professor at the University of Caen and at the Institute for Advanced Study of Latin America (Paris); Mr. Robert Arthur Humphreys, professor of Latin American history at the University of London; Dr. Elio Lodolini, Director of the State Archives, Rome; Dr. Karl H. Schwebel, Director of the State Archives, Bremen.

Secretariat: The secretary of the Central Commission and his assistant will provide the secretariat of the committee.

Advisers: The technical committee will avail itself of the advice of Latin American experts chosen for their special competence in this field, notably: M. Silvio Zavala, president of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and MM. Ricardo Donoso (Chile), Onorio Rodriguez (Brazil), and Baron Castro (Salvador).

14. A Central Commission for the Sources of Latin American History will be formed from the membership of the International Council on Archives. This commission will be made up as follows:

President: The president of the I. C. A.

Members:

(a) Representatives of the I. C. A.: the secretary general, the assistant secretary general, the treasurer, and one member of the Executive Committee to be designated by the president.

(b) The editor in chief, the secretary, and the assistant secretary of *Archivum*.

(c) The Director General of the Archives and Libraries of Spain, the Chief Inspector of the Libraries and Archives of Portugal, the Keeper of the Records of England, the Director General of the Archives of France, the Director General of the State Archives of the U. S. S. R., the Archivist General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and one representative each of the Central Office of the State Archives of Italy, the National Association of Archivists and Librarians of Spain, the Commission on Ecclesiastical Archives, and the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

(d) The members of the technical committee mentioned above.

(e) Those persons or specialists, European or American, to be later invited by the president to sit with the commission.

Because of their special competence the president will be assisted in directing the work of the commission by MM. José Antonio Garcia-Noblejas, Director General of the Libraries and Archives of Spain, Luis Silveira, Chief Inspector of the Archives and Libraries of Portugal, and Silvio Zavala, president of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

The secretariat of the commission will be supplied by the secretary general of the I. C. A. (M. Gustave Vaucher, State Archivist of Geneva) assisted by the assistant secretary of *Archivum* (M. Charles Kecskeméti).

15. The technical committee will commence by studying and consolidating the written lists of *fonds* or depositories that will be submitted by Spanish, Portuguese, French, and eventually other representatives, at its first meeting, to be held as soon as possible in Madrid, either before or after the Fourth International Congress on Archives (Stockholm, August 1960).

16. The Central Commission will hold its first meeting at Stockholm in connection with the Fourth International Congress on Archives. As an exceptional measure, in order to launch this project, the president will invite representatives of the various interested countries to participate.

This meeting will be followed by a general meeting with the historians of Latin America, who will be holding their sessions at the Ibero-American Institute of Stock-

holm in connection with the International Congress of Historical Sciences, August 19, 1960.

17. The abundance of sources in certain countries, and more especially those of Spain and Portugal, will necessitate the selection of specialists to inventory and, as necessary, to classify the more important *fonds* destined to appear in the guide, under the direction of responsible officials designated by the national archives administration.

18. Estimates indicate that an annual sum of $10,000 a year for four years would have to be considered as a minimum for assuring the preparation of the guide. Assistance has been requested of UNESCO, therefore, to finance the enterprise. It may be possible also to appeal to other sources.

19. As for publication, a certain number of the directorates of archives or other institutions might assume the cost of publishing the fascicles concerning their own countries, or they might contribute to it.

The international technical committee, at its first meeting (in Madrid, Apr. 18-20), took action to invite the United States to participate in the enterprise (through establishment of contact with the National Archives, the Society of American Archivists, and the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress); to recommend the formation without delay of national commissions for the guide in all participating countries; and to invite libraries to collaborate on the project. The committee also reached further conclusions on technical problems in editing, the use of bibliographical data, and the treatment of notarial archives. The directorates of participating archival institutions have been invited to be represented at a meeting of the central commission for the guide, scheduled to be held in Stockholm in connection with the Fourth International Congress on Archives in August.

LABOR ARCHIVES

As reported in *Labor History*, 1:98-99 (Winter 1960), the A.F.L.-C.I.O. at its annual convention last September passed a resolution sponsored by a committee for the preservation of labor archives. The committee was constituted early in 1959 with a membership representing the New York Public Library, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the Tamiment Institute. Robert W. Hill of the New York Public Library is chairman of the committee, which is an outgrowth of a conference of librarians, archivists, and historians sponsored in November 1958 by the Tamiment Institute. The text of the resolution, entitled "Labor Union Archives," follows:

Organized labor is justly proud of its long fight to improve the living standards of its members and of all American workers. Unfortunately, many of these union efforts have not been accorded their rightful recognition in American history.

Today there is an awakening interest in the study of the history of the organized labor movement with increasing need for the original records and papers, correspondence, minutes of meetings, convention proceedings, and constitutions from which the true and full history of organized labor's efforts can be obtained.

This interest in union history should be encouraged by organized labor, although it should be made clear that records and materials bearing on current or recent events cannot yet be made available to historians. Now therefore be it

Resolved: That the A.F.L.-C.I.O. recommends that all affiliated unions cooperate fully with responsible institutions such as historical societies, public and special libraries, universities and university libraries, engaged in the promotion of labor

history, with the objective of maintaining the aforementioned historical records, encouraging modern practices in their preservation and service, and arranging for their ultimate disposition when no longer current, in suitable institutions of learning.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a greeting published in this inaugural issue of *Labor History*, refers to the long felt "need for a labor journal of unquestioned scholarship to present clearly and without bias the purposes and goals of the labor movement and to record its significant historical aspects and personalities." The Spring 1960 issue of the new journal will publish the first of a series of inventories of labor history materials held by the university, public, and special libraries throughout the country, prepared by Francis Gates of the University of California and his associates. This series "will give a bird's-eye view of major collections of materials relating to labor and thereby facilitate the work of historians in their research." Norman Jacobs is managing editor; subscriptions ($4 a year) are available from *Labor History*, Tamiment Institute, 7 East 15th St., New York 3, N. Y.

CONFERENCES

National Microfilm Association

The association's ninth annual meeting, held in New York, April 19-21, included sessions on new equipment and materials, microfilm programs for libraries, technological factors, and applications of systems. Another session dealt with Department of Defense specifications of interest to the microfilm industry. Among the formal papers read in the course of the three-day meeting were those by Dolores Renze, secretary of the Society of American Archivists, on "Archival Microreproduction—Virtues and Vices," and Frank Bobb, Philadelphia Department of Records, on "Microfilm—Secret Agent." ¶Readers and printers exhibited at the meeting included the Photostat Corporation's 19-lb. reader for viewing 16 mm. roll film and a filmcard reader that may be adapted for use of roll film; the "KalvaKard" printer (Kalvar Corp.), designed to contact-print microimages selectively to "KalvaKards"; the Thermo-Fax "Filmac 100" and "Filmac 200" (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.), the latter of which is suitable especially for enlarging microfilms of engineering drawings; the XeroX "Copyflo 1824," designed to produce microfilm enlargements on ordinary paper, vellum, or offset master material; and the XeroX "Copyflo 11," a continuous printer available in three models (reproducing respectively from roll microfilm, original documents, or both). ¶In film-developing machines the EDL Company showed the DM-8, a versatile production machine for professional film laboratories; the DM-12, a compact accelerated machine for on-the-spot processing; and the DM-14, a single-strand, wide-film processor especially for photographic records. ¶Cormac Chemical Corporation's "Unibath CC-7," a combination single-solution developer and fixer, was demonstrated as a means of eliminating the problems and uncertainties of conventional three-step developing techniques: it automatically processes negatives to the desired background density, saves developing and washing time, and eliminates the need for an elaborate darkroom. ¶NB Jackets Corporation showed its protective acetate jacket (capacity 60

images) with die-cut index chamber for use in microfilm filing systems for personnel records and similar jackets for use in microfilm filing systems for purchase-order records and for research data and technical records. ¶Also shown were the "Micro-Master 105/35," which its manufacturer, the Keuffel & Esser Co., claims to be the only combination camera-projector for both 105 and 35 mm. film (shifting from camera work to projection in either dimension is possible within seconds); Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s "Filmsort" hand mounter, with which roll microfilm can be converted quickly to aperture card form; and Microdealers' dry-process "Kalkard" developer, which with an attachment can make duplicates of original aperture cards.

Manuscript Society

Princeton University was host to the thirteenth annual meeting, May 12-14. A "Manuscript Clinic" covered the care and preservation of manuscripts en masse as well as the repair and restoration of documents. Nathan Reingold, Brooke Hindle, and Denis Duveen participated in the panel discussion on "Science as a Neglected Area in Manuscript Collecting and Preservation." Talks on Arabic and Chinese manuscripts were given respectively by Farhat Ziadeh, associate professor of Oriental studies in Princeton University, and Shih-kang Tung, curator of the Gest Oriental Library, Princeton University.

Science Manuscripts

A conference on science manuscripts was held in Washington, D. C., May 5-6. The first day was devoted to the roles of the scientist, archivist, librarian, historian, and editor, and the second day to solutions and activities—needed factfinding surveys and studies, collecting oral and written material, subject analysis, description, and publication. A report will be made to the conference on science manuscripts to be held in New York in December 1960.

Civil War Centennial Commission

The third national assembly of the Commission, held in St. Louis, May 4-6, heard the report of the committee on historical activities, of which Bell I. Wiley is chairman, urging (1) the collection of privately held source materials to make them available to scholars and writers of the future and (2) the publication of a comprehensive guide to Civil War history, comparable in quality to the *Harvard Guide to American History*. The fourth national assembly is planned for December in Atlanta. The official centennial observance will begin January 8, 1961, and end five years later.

American Records Management Association

The association will hold its annual convention and records management workshop in Milwaukee, October 19-22, at the Plankinton House. Featured will be a two-day "Hi-Fi Records" seminar presented by the Milwaukee chapter. Further information may be had from the annual meeting chairman, Mrs. Catherine Halladay, Johnson Service Company, 507 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, 2, Wis.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

Fellowships recently awarded by the American Council of Learned Societies include one to Van B. Burd, professor and chairman of the Department of English, State University Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y., for an edition of the Winnington letters: John Ruskin's correspondence with Margaret Alexis Bell, 1859-72. Grants-in-aid have been awarded to Eleanor M. Tilton, professor of English, Barnard College, Columbia University, for new letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson; and to Robert Warnock, professor of English, University of Connecticut, for completion of a critical edition of the journal, memoranda, letters, and miscellaneous papers of James Boswell. ¶The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has granted $11,550 to the Association of Research Libraries for a study of the bibliographical control of microforms, to be conducted by Wesley Simonton, University of Minnesota. The study is expected to be completed in mid-September; a report will be published. The Association of Research Libraries is sponsoring the project with the aid of the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, the National Microfilm Association, and the Society of American Archivists. ¶At its third annual meeting the Board of Directors of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs approved an extension of the institute's grants-in-aid program. The usual grant is for less than $1,000, to cover travel and living expenses for short periods of study at the Library on subjects related to the Truman administration. Applications for grants should be sent to the Director of the Library; they will be reviewed and awards will be made by a committee of the institute. ¶Marion R. Tinling of National Archives has received a Guggenheim grant to collect and edit the letters and other writings of William Byrd II of Westover. ¶The Special Libraries Association Translation Center (a depository for *unpublished* foreign and domestic translations of materials in all subject fields, especially science, medicine, technology, and engineering) has received two grants totaling $58,105 from the National Science Foundation to support its activities.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Unveiling of Portrait of Solon Justus Buck

On April 8 Archivist of the United States Wayne C. Grover presided at the unveiling of a portrait of Solon Justus Buck, his predecessor, in the National Archives conference room. Present at the ceremonies were Dr. and Mrs. Buck; two of their three children, Roger and Mary; four grandchildren; the artist, Björn Egeli; and many friends and former colleagues of Dr. Buck. Little Elizabeth Lee Buck of Oberlin, Ohio, unveiled the portrait, presented to Dr. Grover for the Government by Elizabeth E. Hamer, chairman of a committee whose other members included Albert W. Atwood, Theodore C. Blegen, Julian P. Boyd, Guy Stanton Ford, Dr. Grover, Dan Lacy, Waldo Gifford Leland, Margaret C. Norton, Ernst Posner, Boyd C. Shafer, and Karl L. Trever (secretary-treasurer). Dr. Buck, Archivist of the United States from 1941 to 1948, was president of the Society of American Archivists

from 1945 to 1947. The two formal addresses on the occasion of the unveiling, by Dr. Blegen, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Posner, former Dean of the Graduate School of the American University, are published in this issue of the *American Archivist*. Dr. Buck replied informally to these addresses, approximately as follows:

I'm not going to make a speech, but I should like to tell a story—two stories—that seem appropriate to this occasion.

One of them comes from my Minnesota years.

Ole, a silent Swede, had been courting Hulda for some time. He would sit with her in the parlor, gazing at her with admiration but almost unable to speak. Finally one evening he burst out: "Hulda, vill you marry me?"

And Hulda replied, "Yes, Ole."

Then followed a long silence, with Ole still sitting in his chair across the room.

Finally Hulda spoke. "Vy don't you say something, Ole?"

And Ole replied, "I tank too much ban said already!"

The other story was told me by Sir Hilary Jenkinson, now retired after many years as the leading archivist in England.

Two friends were going up the steps of the Athenaeum Club in London as a man was coming down.

The man stopped and said to one of them, "Aren't you Jones?"

"Yes," drawled Jones, "that happens to be my name."

"Aren't you Jones the poet?"

"Well, I *have* written a few jingles."

"A few jingles!—why, you are the greatest poet England has produced since Shakespeare!"

And with that the man dashed off.

The two friends entered the club and sat down together. Finally the other asked: "Jones, do *you* believe what that man said on the steps?"

"No," answered Jones, "I don't believe it, but I like it."

Of course I am honored and touched by the remarks of my good friends Ted Blegen and Ernst Posner, and I am grateful to the many friends who made this occasion possible and also to Björn Egeli, the portraitist, who patiently bore with my sitting only a quarter-hour at a time. (Secret: He used a photograph of 1943 for the face but had to paint the hands from life.)

I remember that when I came to the National Archives I realized that the scholarly world was not yet aware how much source material, largely unexploited and related to many varied subjects, had been gathered together in the National Archives, where it was readily accessible. After I became Archivist of the United States I made a good many trips to centers of learning, to talk to groups of scholars, trying to let them know that here in this building are many sources for their work.

In more recent years I have noticed in reading scholarly and particularly historical journals—which is about all I can do now—much evidence that the authors of articles in them have used pertinent material from the National Archives. I think that the work of letting scholars know of the material here, which of course has been carried on by others too, is beginning to bear fruit.

And I want to close by saying that the head of an institution inevitably gets the credit for its success. While the Archivist of the United States may deserve some credit if he has been discerning enough to choose for his staff the right people for the more important posts, the real credit for the success of the National Archives should go to the devoted and able staff members who stand ready to assist other Government agencies, scholars, and the general public to find the materials they need. I am sure that my predecessor and my successor would both agree with this statement. Thank you.

National Archives

Marcus W. Price, Chief Archivist of the Audio-Visual Records Division, retired on March 31, and Paul Lewinson, Chief Archivist of the Industrial Records Division, on April 30. Both had come to the staff of the National Archives in 1935, and both have been members of the Society of American Archivists since 1936. ¶Carl L. Lokke, Archivist in Charge of the Foreign Affairs Branch, died on April 3. An obituary appears elsewhere in this issue. ¶In the course of the past two years several organizational changes have been made in the National Archives. On July 1, 1958, the Military Records Branch of the Federal Records Center at Alexandria, Va., became the World War II Records Division of the National Archives, with an Army, Air Force, and Defense Branch; a Reference Branch; and a Special Collections Branch. The War Records Division now has Early Wars, Civil War, Navy, and World War I Branches as well as the Determinations Staff announced in our April issue. The Technical Records Division (combining the Motion Picture and Still Picture Branches of the Audio-Visual Records Division with the Cartographic Records Division) and the Social and Economic Records Division (combining the Industrial Records Division and the Natural Resources Records Division) were established on April 1. The Central Services Division now embraces General Reference, Exhibits and Publications, Territorial Papers, Photographic Laboratory, Document Restoration, and Archives Handling Branches; it also controls the Library and the security-classified records area. The remaining Division (General Records) continues to comprise the Fiscal, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Executive, and Legislative Branches. A Special Projects Staff and a specialist in scientific and technical records are attached directly to the office of the Assistant Archivist for the National Archives. ¶The following preliminary inventories have been issued: no. 123, *Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel*, compiled by Virgil E. Baugh; no. 124, *Records of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania*, compiled by Marion M. Johnson, Mary Jo Grotenrath, and Henry T. Ulasek; and no. 125, *Records of the Public Works Administration*, compiled by L. Evans Walker. The American Historical Association's Committee for the Study of War Documents has prepared and the National Archives has published another guide to German records microfilmed at Alexandria, Va.: no. 15, *Records of Former German and Japanese Embassies and Consulates, 1890-1945*. ¶Microfilm publications recently issued are Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs from one additional agency (33 rolls) and from miscellaneous sources (59 rolls); Population Schedules of the 1820 Census for the State of New Hampshire (3 rolls); Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, 1888-91 (10 rolls); Records of the Department of State, 1910-29, Relating to Internal Affairs of Mexico (242 rolls) and to Political Relations Between the United States and Mexico (29 rolls); and Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in Organizations from the State of Mississippi (427 rolls).

National Historical Publications Commission

At its meeting on March 14, the Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the National Civil War Centennial Commission and associated

State commissions promote an extensive program of publishing historical documents, including the papers of both civil and military leaders and other papers important for an understanding of the Civil War period. Specific mention was made of the papers of Grant and Lee, and the hope was expressed that publication would not be confined to papers of the Civil War period but would cover prewar and postwar periods as well. ¶"Men Who Made Our Nation What It Is," an article by Adrienne Koch in the New York Times *Book Review*, February 21, reviews the current program for the comprehensive publication of the papers of great American statesmen. Miss Koch names as the two men who have been "decisive in helping to turn this particular historical corner, from the stage of policy directive to that of operating reality," Julian P. Boyd, editor of the Jefferson papers, and Philip M. Hamer, Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission.

Office of Records Management

Records management handbooks, available from the Superintendent of Documents, are *Forms Analysis*, 40¢; *Agency Mail Operations*, 30¢; *Applying Records Schedules*, 20¢; and *Federal Records Centers*, 20¢. ¶Over 148,000 Federal officials have attended one of the four records management workshops now being conducted nationwide. ¶Sixteen records management surveys are being conducted in Federal agencies by Central Office personnel and 19 more are under way in the regions. The work for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization has international implications. ¶Six technical assistance projects are in various stages of completion: for the U. S. Senate's Government Operations Committee, the Navy Department, GSA, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, and Bureau of Standards.

Harry S. Truman Library

The Harry S. Truman Library has acquired a small quantity of papers of former Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson and has added 2,600 items to the papers of Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. ¶Sixteen historians and political scientists from nine midwestern universities, with Prof. Frank Freidel of Harvard as discussion leader, met in the Library's first conference of scholars on March 25 and 26. Information concerning the Library's resources was given, and important suggestions were made for stimulating research and building up the Library's holdings.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Manuscript Division

Notable new groups of papers received include a large first installment (145,000 items) of the papers of Associate Justice Harold H. Burton. Most of these consist of correspondence; but speeches, opinions, and a variety of printed matter are included, documenting Justice Burton's career as a practicing lawyer, member of the Ohio House of Representatives, mayor of Cleveland, and United States Senator and his initial years on the Supreme Court.

¶The papers of Wilbur J. Carr (about 5,000 items consisting of diaries, correspondence, speeches, articles, notes, and printed matter) document his 47 years of service in the State Department, 1892-1939. ¶The papers (about 12,000 pieces) of Ambrose W. Thompson (1810-82) include correspondence, legal and financial documents, and files relating to the Chiriqui Improvement Co. ¶The papers of Glenn L. Martin comprise chiefly personal and business correspondence (approximately 28,000 pieces) for the last 18 years of his life, including photographs of Martin-developed airplanes from 1908. ¶Some 200 papers of Everett Sanders, Congressman from Indiana (1917-25), secretary to President Calvin Coolidge (1925-29) and chairman of the Republican National Committee (1932-34), include correspondence, speeches, reading copies of President Coolidge's speeches, and articles written by Sanders about Coolidge. ¶About 3,000 more manuscripts received from James A. Michener are concerned in part with the Hungarian uprising; included are about 200 letters, 1956-59, pertaining to cultural and political relations of the United States with countries in Asia and Europe. ¶A register of the papers of Walter L. Fisher has been published and is for sale by the Library's Card Division for 30¢.

OTHER FEDERAL NEWS

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The 94-page *Interim Statistical Report* of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, covering the progress of selected programs during the first half of the fiscal year 1960, as well as the 223-page *Annual Statistical Report* covering the fiscal year 1959, are available from OCDM's operational headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. The latter publication contains a useful, concise statement about preservation of essential records. ¶A draft ordinance, now being prepared, that would enable cities, counties, and other local governments to prepare programs for managing and preserving "vital public records" against damage by nuclear attack will be based on recommendations made to OCDM by experts representing a number of professional organizations, including the Society of American Archivists. According to a statement of OCDM Director Leo A. Hoegh on June 6, "The draft ordinance will guide local governments in preparing the statutes needed to provide a system of managing and preserving vital records. Our rights as citizens rest upon the availability of these vital records, which must be preserved despite any conceivable kind of damage and destruction."

STATE AND LOCAL NEWS

Colorado

The State Historical Society, on February 19, gave State Archivist Dolores C. Renze a plaque in recognition of her years of service with the society. On July 1, 1959, the division of archives was separated from the society and

became the Division of State Archives and Public Records, an independent agency in the executive branch of the State government. The new division has moved from the historical area in the State Museum Building to the recently completed State Services Building, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver 3. ¶On May 16 Dorothy K. Taylor accepted the position of Assistant State Archivist in charge of the records center, the central microfilm unit, and records management systems. ¶A workshop on court records conservation was held in LaJunta at the new Otero County courthouse, on May 21. Dolores C. Renze, State Archivist, and Walter Bowman, clerk of the U. S. District Court in Denver, jointly conducted a program planned in cooperation with the newly organized District Court Clerks Association and the judicial administrator of Colorado, Clyde Martz. On May 23 Mrs. Renze held a conference workshop with the County Treasurer's Association of Colorado, which was in session at Boulder.

Delaware

Leon deValinger, Jr. (P. O. Box 710, Dover, Del.), editor of the projected Letters of John Dickinson, is attempting to find and acquire photocopies of all letters by or to Dickinson, public or private. The costs of photoduplication and shipping will be paid by the project. If our readers have letters of John Dickinson or know of any, they are asked to communicate with Mr. deValinger.

District of Columbia

The discovery by Helen Chatfield, archivist of American University, of a holographic letter written by George Washington on March 16, 1795, was reported in the *Washington Post* on February 21, 1960, in a feature article accompanied by a photograph of Miss Chatfield at her desk. ¶The Interagency Records Administration Conference has recently discussed the following topics: the impact of automation on records management (Feb. 19), better management of directives and forms (Mar. 18), and machine searching (Apr. 15). IRAC's *Time Saver Idea* no. 3 relates to office identification cards, and no. 5 to the U. S. Coast Guard's "Rapidraft Letter."

Idaho

The papers of Gov. James Henry Hawley are now in the Idaho Historical Society. They contain much material relating to the mining troubles of the Northwest around 1900 and include most of the transcript of the trial of I.W.W. organizer William D. Hayward.

Illinois

John Gunther has arranged for the periodic transfer of his papers to the University of Chicago. ¶Milner Library, Illinois State Normal University, has acquired a large circus miscellany of letters, photographs, posters, clippings, scrapbooks, and books dated from the late nineteenth century to the early 1950's. Much of the pictorial and biographical material relates to the troupes of flyers or aerialists, who wintered in nearby Bloomington. ¶Icko Iben, archivist of the University of Illinois, reports that the archives

were officially recognized in 1946 by the appointment of an archivist, who was also newspaper librarian. At Illinois the institutional or university archives include:

> All records retained by the various offices of the university, whether written, typed, printed, photographed, or otherwise multiplied, provided that they have not left official custody.
>
> Records of alumni organizations, class organizations, honor societies, social organizations of students, and other organizations related in some way to the university.
>
> Records of corporate bodies whose membership is largely composed of members of the faculty of the university, provided that the records are officially deposited in the library.
>
> Records of those societies and corporate bodies that otherwise would be in danger of loss or inadequate care, provided that they are deposited officially in the library.

Since 1950 the problem of space for the newspaper collection has been solved by retiring 10,000 little-used volumes to the Midwest Interlibrary Center in Chicago, acquiring additional space in the new Law Building, and keeping current newspapers on microfilm. The university archives have not fared so well. A survey made in 1953 revealed that there were nearly 60,000 cu. ft. of such records, none of which were stored in fireproof or bombproof areas. Less than 1,500 cu. ft. of university archives are in the physical custody of the Archives Division; archival materials not officially deposited by the parent organizations but incorporated into the library are handled as historical manuscripts or materials. The Business Records Section contains records of all types of businesses, including a collection about banks and retail enterprises, active chiefly in Illinois since the Civil War, assembled under the guidance of a former dean of the College of Commerce.

Indiana

The Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, archivist of the University of Notre Dame, has announced the acquisition of the remaining papers of the late Frank C. Walker, former Postmaster General of the United States.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University's Department of Archives and Manuscripts is one of "a select few" in the country to be named "an approved repository of North American forest history" by the Forest History Foundation, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn.

Massachusetts

Belknap Press of Harvard University Press has published *The Letters and Journals of James Fenimore Cooper*, edited by James Beard (2 vols., $20). These two volumes constitute the first part of a complete edition of Cooper's papers, withheld until now at his own request; they include his letters and journals, 1800-1833. ¶Elmer H. Cutts, chairman of the department of history, Northeastern University, Boston, died on April 4. Dr. Cutts, an authority on the history, culture, and religion of India and the Orient, has contributed a number of reviews to the *American Archivist*, the last one in the January 1960 issue.

Michigan

Philip P. Mason, formerly with the Michigan Historical Commission Archives, Lansing, is now archivist at Wayne State University, Detroit.

Minnesota

Clodaugh M. Neiderheiser, former research associate to the director, Forest History Society, St. Paul, is now with the University Archives Division of the University of Minnesota Library in Minneapolis. Miss Neiderheiser had the major responsibility for compiling and editing *Forest History Sources of the United States and Canada.* ¶ *Forest History* (Winter 1960) reports that under a policy of sending to other institutions papers that do not properly belong in a Minnesota collection, the Minnesota Historical Society recently sent three volumes of records of the J. R. Hoffman Co., Fort Wayne, to the manuscripts collection of Indiana University. ¶ The Minnesota State Archives Commission, through its agency, the State Archives and Records Service, has designed an enlarged program to administer the public records of the State. The addition of a records center, now housed with the State Archives at 117 University Ave., St. Paul, provides an economical means of retaining quantities of records considered to be impermanent and having fixed retention periods.

Missouri

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis reports that the Missouri Historical Society has acquired 17 letters written by Walt Whitman to members of his family and other Whitman family papers. ¶ *The Notebook of a Colonial Clergyman* (Philadelphia, Muhlenburg Press, 1959; $3.50) contains a selection of the papers published in *Journals of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg*, translated by Theodore G. Tappert and John W. Doberstein (3 vols., 1942-58). ¶ The Rev. Aug. R. Suelflow, chairman of the Society's Committee on Church Records, has been granted a leave of absence for two years from the Concordia Historical Institute, of which he is director, to serve as research secretary of the Synodical Survey Commission. The commission will survey and study the organizational structure of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

Montana

At the State University Robert T. Turner has resigned as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and will devote part of his time as acting director of the historical museum.

New Jersey

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation Newsletter, Spring 1960, issues a call for Wilson letters unknown to Wilson scholars. Arthur S. Link, editor for the Papers of Woodrow Wilson, 132 Third St., S.E., Washington 25, D. C. (after September 1960, Princeton University), will be pleased to receive information regarding letters that are in private hands, particularly those relating to Wilson's early career. The editors state that "no Wilson letter is unim-

portant." Dr. Link, Wilson biographer now at Northwestern University, will join the Princeton faculty this fall. Assisting him on the papers are John Wells Davidson and David W. Hirst, who are now examining material in the Library of Congress. Clifford P. Gehman of Denver is transcribing such Wilson documents as are in Graham shorthand. ¶M. Halsey Thomas has been appointed archivist of Princeton University.

New Mexico

On March 21 Joseph F. Halpin (former Records Manager, Air Matériel Command) became New Mexico's first Public Records Administrator, and Myra Ellen Jenkins, former archivist for the State Historical Society, was appointed Chief Archivist. Dr. Jenkins, who has had much experience in historical research and as expert witness for New Mexico Pueblo Indians before the Indian Claims Commission, writes us as follows:

> The Public Records Administration secured a well-built warehouse . . . which has been remodeled and furnished to serve as a center. A fireproof vault is now being built to house priceless Spanish and Mexican archives. Reading-room facilities for researchers have been completed. Many current records have already been transferred to the new building and the archives now housed at the Museum of New Mexico will be moved as soon as the vault is completed. In the meantime, the Chief Archivist is still housed at the Palace of the Governors, the headquarters of the State Museum.
>
> The Public Records Center is beginning a campaign of public relations designed to increase the holdings of archival materials and [is] making a special plea to New Mexico families, especially those of Spanish ancestry, to secure historical documents . . . in private hands and to recover some of the large bulk of official records which have been pilfered or lost from official custody. A strong replevin provision in the bill provides legal assistance for the recovery of official papers.

New York

Two courses in family history (elementary, July 3-9; advanced, July 10-16) are offered this summer at Cooperstown under the chairmanship of Dorothy C. Barck, librarian of the New York State Historical Association. Both courses are part of the association's curriculum for its thirteenth annual seminars on American culture. ¶The University Archives and the collection of regional history of Cornell University are to be housed in the new Research Library.

North Carolina

The Division of Archives and Manuscripts has available for free distribution printed copies of laws governing the activities and functions of the State Department of Archives and History and two leaflets, *Genealogical Research in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History* (8 p.) and *Records Management in North Carolina* (12 p.). Copies may be had from the State Archivist, H. G. Jones, Box 1881, Raleigh. ¶Two new volumes of papers have been published by the Department of Archives and History: vol. 2 of *The Papers of William A. Graham*, and *The John Gray Blount Papers*. The first volume of the Graham papers, published in 1957, covers the period 1825-37; vol. 2 covers 1838-44. The seven volumes of the Graham papers

are being edited by J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton of Chapel Hill, the three volumes of Blount papers by Alice B. Keith of Raleigh. Vol. 1, 1764-89, was published in 1952; vol. 2 contains letters and reports of the activities of John Gray and Thomas and William Blount, 1790-95. All of the volumes mentioned are for sale by the Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, at $3 each. ¶Public Records Examiner Alex M. Patterson and the State Archivist have edited *The County Records Manual*, for county officials. A few copies are available for distribution to interested State Archivists. ¶Under the county records microfilming program, the filming of all permanently valuable records (deeds, wills, estate records, court minutes and judgment dockets, marriage records, and the like) in Wake and Chatham Counties has been completed. The records of Chowan and Wilson Counties are now being filmed. ¶Archivists at the records center have completed inventories and schedules of records of the Commission for the Blind and the State Treasurer's Office. ¶The University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, has issued a leaflet, *The North Carolina Collection*, describing the holdings of the collection, including papers of Alexander Boyd Andrews, Kemp Plummer Battle, Bruce Cotten, John Sprunt Hill, Stephen B. Weeks, and Thomas Wolfe.

Ohio

The appointment of Jesse H. Shera as director of the Western Reserve University Center for Documentation and Communication Research at Cleveland was announced on May 12. ¶Information about most marriages in Ohio during the nineteenth century is now available at the Western Reserve Historical Society in the form of typed abstracts of marriage records in the county archives.

Pennsylvania

A brief preliminary description of the manuscript holdings of the Longwood Library, Kennett Square, received from Director Charles W. David, shows that the collection consists of personal and business papers of the Du Pont family and of one of its members, Pierre Samuel du Pont, and the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur collection of manuscripts, 1588-1957. By 1961 the Longwood Library will merge with the Hagley Museum Library to form the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, which will occupy a new building near Greenville, Del.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Archives Department entertained invited guests at an inspection tour and reception in its new building, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, on April 19. ¶Clemson College has announced that it is to receive the papers of James F. Byrnes.

Texas

The Southwest Collection of Texas Technological College has received 400 letters and other papers relating to the antislavery editor Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The letters of Lovejoy, close relatives, and associates contain new

information about religion and organized reform in the 1820's and 1830's and add considerably to sources for the antislavery movement and especially for Lovejoy's connection with it. ¶The last issue of the *Librarian-Archivist* appeared in December 1959. This official publication of the Archives and State and Local History Division became a section in *Texas Libraries* with the January-February 1960 issue. Dorman H. Winfrey, State Archivist, is editor of the new section.

Utah

Ralph W. Hansen, archivist at Brigham Young University, Provo, reports that the new university library, to be opened in September 1961, will have 400,000 sq. ft. of floor space and will contain modern facilities for the restoration and preservation of manuscripts. ¶The historical and genealogical archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints will be housed in a new 12-story archives building, to be built across the street from the present Genealogical Society building. The new building, also with about 400,000 sq. ft. of floor space, will house the church historian's library and offices and the library and files of the Genealogical Society.

Vermont

An act approved February 5 abolished the Public Records Commission and transferred its functions to the Public Records Division, one of six divisions in a new Department of Administration. Besides carrying out the former duties of the commission, the new division will maintain a records center for inactive departmental records for later disposition and will administer a central microfilming program. A public records advisory board, established to approve the disposition of public records, consists of the secretary of state and the auditor, the director of the Vermont Historical Society, and two members to be appointed by the Governor for terms of two years each. The Director of the Public Records Division, Olney W. Hill, reports that the reorganization will be effected gradually.

Virginia

The James Monroe Memorial Foundation of Fredericksburg broke ground on April 25 for a James Monroe Memorial Library wing to adjoin the original law office of President Monroe. The Library will house much of Monroe's original correspondence, a collection of Monroe portraits and other representations, and 7,000 volumes concerning Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine, and United States diplomatic relations with Latin America from Monroe's era to the present. ¶The one-volume edition of Civil War letters and telegrams of Gen. Robert E. Lee, under the editorship of Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin, will be released by Little, Brown & Co. on April 23, 1961, the centennial of Lee's acceptance of the command of the Virginia forces. Most of Lee's correspondence with his family is in the Library of Congress, but his military correspondence is scattered. The sponsor of the publication, the Virginia Civil War Commission, 914 Capitol St., Richmond 19, Va., in its request for information regarding original Lee letters, states: "The material

used in the *Official Records* is on deposit at the National Archives, but consists largely of letterbook copies. Upon comparison with some original letters the editors found inconsistencies in the contemporary copies." The commission will card information on all prewar and postwar letters discovered. This will facilitate the publication of the multivolume edition of all the Lee papers, urged by the National Historical Publications Commission.

Wisconsin

The State Department of Administration has inaugurated in its Bureau of Management a records management program and placed Maynard Brichford in charge. The staff includes specialists Arvid Iverson, James W. Carey, Mary Foote, and Jack Hickcox. Thus far the new program has launched forms management, accepted responsibility for space-utilization analyses, participated in management audits and task force studies of State agencies and operations, sponsored meetings of records management representatives, prepared records disposal procedures for the Committee on Public Records, and begun revising retention periods for disposal schedules. ¶In the past 13 years the Committee on Public Records has authorized the disposition (destruction or archival preservation) of 155,091 cu. ft. of records. In November 1959 Mr. Brichford succeeded J. E. Boell as executive secretary of the committee.

Wyoming

Lola M. Homsher, Director, Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, reports that the department obtained more space in the Wyoming State Office Building and the Supreme Court Building in the summer of 1959. By mid-April 1960, 30 of the State's departments had transferred about 3,100 ft. of records to the records center. Each department has appointed a records officer to work with the Archives and Records Division, and each county has appointed a committee to inventory and appraise records.

FOREIGN NEWS

Canada

The University of Toronto has announced the establishment of the Canadian Biographical Centre under a bequest of the late James Nicholson, a Toronto businessman. The Centre will house files of biographical information accumulated in connection with the publication of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. The D. C. B., edited by George W. Brown, will be issued in chronological volumes and alphabetically thereunder. ¶The Prince Edward Island Historical Society, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is seeking the province's great silver seal. A special dispatch to the Boston Sunday *Herald* (Jan. 31, 1960) reports that the great seal vanished during a raid made on Charlottetown in 1775 by privateers Lynch and Franklyn.

Colombia

Vicenta Cortés Alonso, formerly of the National Archives in Bogotá, who is now on leave from the Universidad de los Andes, began a six-month study

program in December 1959 in the National Archives and the Library of Congress under a fellowship granted her by the Organization of American States.

Hungary

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has published a *Microcard Catalogue* (Budapest, 1958, 80 p.) containing a list of the ancient manuscripts and books that have been reproduced on microfilm from the Kaufmann collection in the Academy's Oriental Library. This list is for sale for $1.20 by the Oriental Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Akademia utca 2, Budapest V.

Israel

The Historical Society of Israel in its quarterly *Zion* (no. 1, 1960) summarizes, in English, additions made to the Jewish Historical General Archives in Jerusalem. When the Hamburg community archives (documents and microfilm) are transferred to Jerusalem under an agreement signed February 18, 1960, the rescue of the remains of Jewish archives from Germany will be virtually complete. Over the last 10 years the society has received community archives from Vienna (5,000 files, 1812-1944), minute books of the Poznan community beginning at the end of the sixteenth century (the only part of the Gesamtarchiv der Deutschen Juden not transferred to eastern Germany during the war), Bavarian archives covering about 350 years, archives of the old Worms community containing the charters of the German Emperors beginning with 1551, the Koenigsberg community archives, the Bamberg and Bayreuth community archives, and records of hundreds of communities in Hesse, among them the important archives of the Darmstadt community. Important collections from other European countries are identified briefly. ¶In April Israeli archaeologists discovered in the Judean desert at least seven letters of Bar Kochba, the leader of the Jewish rebellion against the Romans from A. D. 132 to 135. Six are written an papyrus, the other on wood.

Italy

An article concerning recent innovations at the Archivio di Stato in Milan appeared in *L'Informatore Moderno*, a weekly, on January 17. The author interviewed the director, Alfio Natale, who revealed that the 25 kilometers of metal shelving installed in the postwar reconstruction of the Palazzo del Senato, which the Archivio occupies, accommodate approximately 500,000 archival units weighing about 2½ million kilos. The renovation of the 350-year-old building has been chiefly to repair damages sustained during the aerial bombardment of Milan in 1943. The archives, which fortunately were removed from the city during the war, include those of the Dukedom and the State of Milan from the Longobardian era. The institution is the first in Italy to have established a microfilming laboratory for archival purposes. It cooperates with the Scuola di Paleografia, Diplomatica e Archivistica at Milan in offering a two-year course in archival science. ¶In a special dispatch to the New York *Times* (Feb. 15, 1960), Arnaldo Cortesi reports from Rome on severe damage by termites. Menaced are the Vatican in Rome, the Basilica

of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace in Venice, and lesser monuments from the Alps to Sicily. The termites devour cellulose in all forms—wood, both living and dry, and paper, parchment, and canvas. The village of Oriago, 10 miles west of Venice, has been wrecked by termites; most of its houses and trees have collapsed. The invading insects are being fought mainly by chemical means, but the possibility of encouraging the growth of colonies of types of red ants known to be hostile to termites is being studied.

Mexico

The Sociedad Mexicana de Archivistas has elected Enrique L. Morales Rosas, chief of the Departamento de Control de Correspondencia y Archivo, as its Director General for the biennium 1960-61, and Norberto Ramírez Monroy, chief of the Oficina de Correspondencia y Archivo of the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones, as its Subdirector General. The Director de Relaciones y Publicidad is Carlos García Zubieta, chief of the Departamento de Correspondencia y Archivo of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. The Society may be addressed at Calle Balderas 94, Mexico 1, D. F.

Union of South Africa

The Archives of the Union of South Africa issued the first number of the *S. A. Argieblad/S. A. Archives Journal* in 1959, to commemorate the appointment 40 years before of its first chief archivist. Articles are in Dutch or English.

United Kingdom

According to a UPI dispatch from London on January 27 the collected letters of George Bernard Shaw will be published simultaneously in 1962 in the United States and England. Dodd, Mead, and Co. will issue the collection in the United States and Max Reinhardt, Ltd., which published Shaw's letters to Ellen Terry in 1948, will be the British publisher. ¶A project sponsored by the General Theological Seminary of New York City plans to classify and catalog the Fulham papers, now housed in Lambeth Palace Library, London. William W. Manross has been appointed to undertake the work. Preserved until recent times at Fulham Palace, residence of the Bishops of London, the papers contain the letters sent by colonial clergymen. Since the Bishop of London had authority over all Church of England ministers in the New World, the collection includes files of correspondence from every colony, extending back for more than a century before the American Revolution. ¶The Bodleian Library of Oxford has acquired John Locke's seventeenth-century weather diary, 11 manuscripts, and an important part of his private library (800 books) as the gift of Paul Mellon. The manuscripts go to the Bodleian at once but Mr. Mellon will retain the books during his lifetime. ¶The British Museum has added a large group of original manuscripts of the major works of George Bernard Shaw, many of them in Shaw's personal shorthand, to its previous collection of about 5,000 Shaw items. ¶An exhibition of business archives, organized by the National Book League and the Business Archives Council, was held at the National Book League in

London, March 23 to April 6. ¶A limited number of copies of *The Indexer*, official publication of the Society of Indexers, London, may be obtained free from John Askling, American representative of the society, 78 West 48th St., New York City. ¶Volumes 1 and 2 of Giuseppi's *Guide to the Public Records* (1923 and 1924) have long been out of print. In 1948 a plan for issuing a new guide in several sections was announced. Part 1, designed to introduce readers to the Public Record Office and its organization rather than its contents, was issued in 1949 (reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 13: 293, July 1950). While the detailed sections are in preparation the gap will be filled by a revised edition of the *Guide*, now nearly complete. It will note particularly the large accruals of documentary material in the Public Record Office during the past 35 years and will make necessary corrections in the existing text. ¶The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, which includes the National Register of Archives (about which an article appears in this issue), has moved from the Public Record Office to Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2.

On the Publication of Private Letters

Here is another thing I must say. Madame du Deffand has kept a great many of my letters, and, as she is very old, I am in pain about them. I have written to her to beg she will deliver them up to you to bring back to me, and I trust she will. If she does, be so good to take great care of them. If she does not mention them, tell her just before you come away, that I begged you to bring them; and if she hesitates, convince her how it would hurt me to have letters written in very bad French, and mentioning several people, both French and English, fall into bad hands, and perhaps be printed.

—Horace Walpole to H. S. Conway, Sept. 28, 1774, in *The Best Letters of Horace Walpole*, ed. by Anna B. McMahan, p. 145-146 (Chicago, 1890).

. . . I condemn exceedingly all publications of private letters in which living persons are named. I thought it scandalous to print Lord Chesterfield's and President Montesquieu's letters. It is cruel to the writers, cruel to the persons named, and is a practice that would destroy private intercourse in a great measure. What father could venture to warn his son against the company of such or such a person if it were likely that a Curll or a Mrs. Stanhope would print his letter with the names at length! I detained my own fourth volume of "Painters" for nine years, though there is certainly no abuse in it, lest it should not satisfy the children of some of those artists.

—Horace Walpole to Dr. Joseph Warton, Dec. 9, 1784, *ibid.*, p. 252-253.

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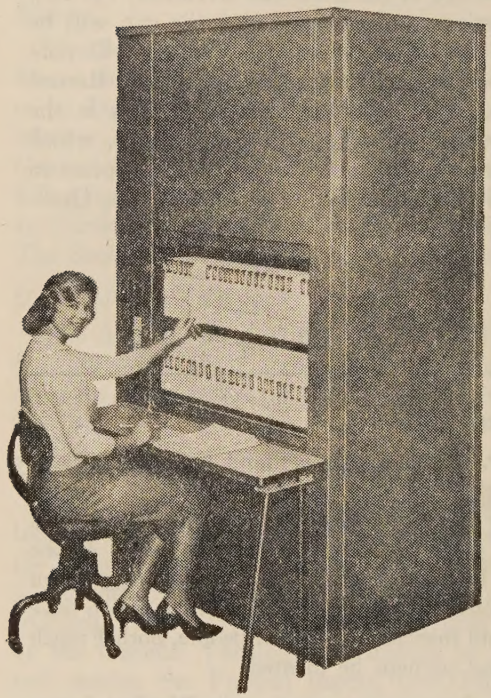

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